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THE SOUTH.

Gen. Sickles' Address to the Freedmen.

The following, says the Charleston *Mercury*, is an authorized report of the address delivered by the Major-General Commanding this Military District to the freedmen who called on him on the 4th:—

My Friends—I am happy to receive your demonstrations of regard. It is gratifying to observe your hearty appreciation of this anniversary. For you the Declaration of Independence had a peculiar significance. To the nation it brought liberty, but to you it restored manhood. It is true enough, your race has waited almost a hundred years for the fulfilment of the pledge made to civilization by the immortal authors of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson and his colleagues had more faith in humanity than their immediate successors. The statesmen of the epoch of the Revolution desired to form a permanent union of States, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquillity, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the children of the Republic. To-day the musical bells of St. Michael's celebrate in fitting chimes our progress in the work begun a century ago by the Fathers of the Republic. To-day the flag which floats unchallenged throughout the Carolinas is the symbol of justice and liberty to all. Your old masters and you begin to know each other better. It is with you and them as with the North and South—better acquaintance promotes good understanding. Every day more kindly feelings are expressed towards you as freemen, as laborers and as citizens. Errors and illusions are passing away. In 1865-6 I was admonished not to permit you to celebrate your holidays in multitudes, with processions, and banners, and music, and marshals, and bonfires, and firearms, and fireworks. Why? Because it was said you would rise in insurrection. Against whom? for what? I demanded. Not against the authority of the United States, for that authority has made them free. Not against their former masters, for as slaves they did not rebel. Not against me, for I am here to protect them from injustice. No; I was told the colored people would have land, and they would seize it and drive away the lawful owners of the soil. Times have changed; insurrection is only remembered as a nightmare. Whenever a colored man wants land, it is seen that he buys it from any one willing to sell; or hires land, if he can find any one willing to let it to him. Here I will offer a suggestion. There are many plantations in these States not cultivated at all, or only half cultivated. If the owners, who can neither plant nor afford to keep their lands idle, would divide their useless lands into small farms of twenty acres each, and sell them at fair prices to honest, industrious, and thrifty laborers, the cry of "confiscation" would soon be lost in the glee of busy labor, the noise of landless agitators would be hushed in the repose of a contented and happy peasantry. When I was sent to the Carolinas in the autumn of 1865, I was told that the freed people would not work for wages—that they could not be made to understand what it was to work for wages. Now, I hear a different complaint—that the free people will not work without wages. I was told, also, that it would not do to admit colored people to the Courts of Justice, to assert their rights by suits at law or to give testimony in controversies between man and man; for it was said you could not comprehend the meaning and obligation of an oath, or the forms of judicial proceedings. Now, I hear that unless a colored man has a lawyer and a lawsuit, he does not consider himself a respectable citizen. I was told, also, that it would be useless to establish schools for the instruction of the blacks; it was insisted they were not capable of learning—their heads were too thick, and their brains too small. Now, I hear that so many free schools for colored children are filled with colored pupils, taught by colored teachers, that public opinion is aroused to the importance of providing for the education of the poor whites! Nay, more; in some places the school-houses for the colored race need the protection of my bayonets; and I am sure, if colored people could not learn, society would not hate their teachers nor fear their schools, and mobs would not attack and destroy their school-houses. I was told, also, that it would be absurd to make citizens of the freed people, because they would never know anything about politics; that they would be led to the ballot-box like sheep to pasture, without caring whether they were voting for friends or foes. Now I hear that the colored people divide their spare time about equally between religion and politics; and that they are almost as particular about the politician they trust as they are about the preacher they choose to pray for them. Here, my friends, is the lesson I wish to impress upon your minds. You have to prove, as you are trying to prove, that your race is capable of progress, and then you will share, as you will have the right to share, in all that belongs to civilization. And to those who look with distrust and fear upon your advancement, let me say to them that education to you, as to them, and to all, is more than power—it is security, it is wealth, it is refinement, it is virtue, it is peace. It is useless to tell me that Jamaica, and Hayti, and St. Domingo, and Martinique, prove anything else than that the French, the Spaniards and the English fail in their colonial administration. These United States, Spanish America, Algeria, and the Indies are amplified illustrations of the same historical example. As well might it be said the pale race of Mexico, and Paraguay, and New Grenada are unfit for civilization, because their political systems are in constant ferment and turmoil. You will succeed because you are Americans.

It may be the destiny of your race to carry back to the unknown tributaries of the Nile the amenities of a civilization better than that which tolerated the barbarism of the bandits who tore your fathers from kindred and country and bartered men for gold. It seems that neither servitude nor freedom, neither cruelty or wrong—war nor want, time or separation, have no more changed the elements of your oriental character than the climate of the Temperate Zone has altered the native hue of your African complexion. To-day the colored race of the South are the same confiding, faithful, and contented people that would rather bear than resist, that would rather trust and wait than hasten and compel. Your patience and faith have been rewarded. Still have patience; never waver in the faith that the same gracious Providence that has borne you harmless and in triumph out of bondage, will in good time lead you to the promised land of regeneration. Political events are near at hand in which, for the first time, you will exercise the high privilege of American citizens. You must try to discriminate well and choose wisely between the good and the bad examples you see. Remember that in politics as in all things, an even temper and a respectful demeanor towards our adversaries detract nothing from the ardors of our convictions, nor from the tenacity with which we press purposes; equanimity and courtesy always contribute to the success of our undertaking. Do you remember Abraham Lincoln? (Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes.") Will you ever forget him? (Loud shouts of "No," "No," "No, never, never.") You must not cease to cherish and heed the teachings of that genial nature, those simple methods, the noble heart, and the guileless example of your gifted and lamented champion. Let us all remember and believe the last words of his last address to the people he loved and served so well, and for whom his almost sacred life was a sacrifice. He said:—"The time will come when the mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, touched again as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature, shall swell the chorus of the Union throughout the land." (Great applause.)

Tennessee Election—Governor Brownlow's Proclamation.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NASHVILLE, July 5, 1867.—To the Commissioners of Registration and Sheriffs of all the Counties of the State of Tennessee, and the Judges and Clerks of the Election to be held on the first Thursday of August, 1867:—*Whereas*, A seditious and incendiary circular has been recently addressed to the County Courts of this State by one John C. Gaut, Chairman of an incendiary Committee at Nashville, urging the said County Courts to supersede the Commissioners of Registration in the appointment of the Judges and Clerks of the approaching election, thereby intending practically to nullify the Franchise law and to prevent the holding of any valid election under the Constitution on the first Thursday of August next; and,

Whereas, It is likely that some of the County Courts of this State, being rebelliously disposed, have obeyed said circular and conformed to said treasonable scheme of defeating the execution of laws,

Now, therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, being bound by the Constitution and my official oath to take care that the laws be executed, do hereby command the Commissioners of Registration throughout the State to comply with the 10th section of the act of February 25, 1867, by the appointment of all clerks and judges of their respective counties for the holding of the election required by the Constitution, on the first Thursday in August, 1867, and the several Sheriffs of the different counties of this State are hereby commanded to open and hold said election as required by law, and to make return, according to law, of the votes received and counted by the clerks and judges appointed by the Commissioners of Registration; and,

Whereas, It may occur that some of the sheriffs of this State may desire the aid and assist in the proposed effort to nullify said Franchise law, and may refuse to make return of elections held by the clerks and justices appointed by the Commissioners of Registration, I do hereby demand and require the said judges and clerks, in all counties in which the County Court may have pretended to appoint clerks and judges of election, to make out an additional poll-book of all votes counted by them, and return the same to the Commissioners of Registration, who shall forward duplicates of the result of such election to the Executive and State Department for the action of the Legislature and other departments of the Government, and all the officers commanding the State Guards are hereby ordered to arrest the said J. C. Gaut, or any of his agents or commissioners, wherever found, if they shall persist in the effort to defeat the execution of the laws, and to break up and disperse all assemblies having in view the holding of illegal elections or the defeat of any election.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, at the Executive Department, in Nashville, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1867.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor. A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

Democratic Reorganization—Letter from Robert Toombs.

The *West and South*, of Cincinnati, contains the following letter from Robert Toombs, addressed to its editor, Mr. W. M. Corry, as Corresponding Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee:—

WASHINGTON, Ga., June 19.—My Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 6th instant was duly received, and would have been before replied to but for my absence from home. Having but recently arrived in the United States, I knew nothing of your proposed organization—what it was for, or who were in it—when I wrote my reply to yours of the 9th ult. After the reception of yours of the 6th instant, with the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, I accept with the greatest pleasure the position to which I have been assigned, and will cheerfully give my utmost efforts to promote, establish, and vindicate those principles. The first Kentucky resolution contains the principles of my whole political life. I have stood by them from my youth to this hour. I have maintained them in peace and in war, in power and out of power, in prosperity and adversity; and I am as ready to-day as I was thirty years ago, when I entered public life as a nullifier, "to spend and be spent" in the sacred cause; and if my sacrifices of all sorts had been a thousand times more than they have been, I should consider them well spent "for a lost cause," rather than accept any other interpretation of the American Constitution.

I therefore accept any man as a brother, in peace or war, who will honestly stand by and defend them. I will be with him as long as the weakness of humanity will enable me to stand by the truth to my own hurt. Therefore, "sink or swim, survive or perish," I am with the West and South for the maintenance of the Cincinnati platform of April 12. I will take immediate measures to organize the State of Georgia on that basis, and will urge the true men of the (so-called) ten Rebel States to "fall into line." You can fully count on them—I have tried them. I will leave home to-morrow with the view of beginning the organization in Georgia, and enlarging your subscription, as the means of propagating true constitutional ideas; and I will endeavor to send you subscriptions from time to time, as the organization is enlarged. I regret nothing in the past but the dead and the failure, and I am to-day ready to use the best means I can command to establish the principles for which I fought. I am, respectfully and truly, your friend,

R. TOOMBS.

VIRGINIA.

Address of Governor Pierpont.

RICHMOND, Va., July 9.—The following are the main points in the first portion of the address of Governor Pierpont, to the people of Virginia, which will be published to-morrow in one of the Richmond papers. The Governor says:—

"I united in the call for the Convention which is to assemble in Richmond on the 1st of August next. The object of that Convention is to agree upon a basis of action which shall be acceptable to all the people of Virginia, without distinction of color or race, who *love* the Government of the United States, and are willing to rally under the protecting folds of the old flag; to adopt a Constitution for the State that shall guarantee equal rights and equal privileges, legal and political, to all her people, rich and poor, white and colored, who will adopt the spirit of our free institutions, make labor honorable, and recognize education as a right to every child that comes into the world, who can be made to receive it; and to lay again deep in the foundations of the old Commonwealth, the eternal principles of freedom and enlightened progress as taught by our fathers. Painful experience has taught me that there are men in the State who hate the Government of the United States; who regard loyalty to it a reproach, and who would place the heel of proscription on the neck of every Union man, and politically and socially ostracize him if they could. Many of these men, or all of them, claim to be *loyal* to the Government; but how can they be loyal while they seek to proscribe every man who professed loyalty during the struggle through which we have just passed? I have been assured that the masses of the white people of the State do not share in their sentiments. From my personal intercourse I am satisfied that there are many leading men who were ardently engaged in the late Rebellion who do not share the feelings to which I refer, few, if any of the colored people do. It is an effort on the part of certain political leaders to inflame supposed prejudices of the people, that they may retain political control of the State, and continue a policy of agitation and hatred; that the spirit of enterprise and progress may be banished from the State for ever; for when progress and education come, the occupation of these leaders will be gone. Republican was the name of the party of Jefferson and Madison. It passed away; it was revived, and is now the name of the great dominant party in the United States, pledged to equal political and legal rights of all the people; pledged to see that these rights shall be given to every man in the nation; pledged to the support of the Government—to the education of the masses—to liberal progress in internal improvements—to build up our country in all that is great and good, and that tends to the liberty and happiness of the people. The men acting in this great organization are from all the old party organizations of the country, and may be termed a *live party*, awake to the great interests of the day. There is great opposition to this party by a large body of men North and South; but it is opposition for the sake of opposition. The object of the call alluded to is to give to all such an opportunity to combine in one great party, without distinction of race or color, and unite in placing the old Commonwealth on a living basis, extending the hand of charity and good fellowship to all, that both white and colored may have an opportunity to select the best men for members of the Convention, and for future officers of the State; that our Government may be stable, administering impartial justice to the rich and the humble alike. I say it to the credit of the colored men, that I have never met one who has expressed any other desire than for honest and capable men in office, be they white or black. They want justice, liberty, and peace, that they may enjoy the fruits of their labor, lay a foundation for their future fortunes, get homes of their own, that they may educate and rear their children to honest industry, and qualify them for future usefulness. Seeing the effort to array one race against the other in the State, and fully appreciating the fatal result of such a state of things to the prosperity and welfare of the Commonwealth, and believing that there was danger that a majority of the white people were about to place themselves in a false position to their country, I should have been false to myself and to my State had I not joined the call to enable the people to vindicate themselves, and establish their Government on a firm foundation of prosperity and comity with our sister States."

The second portion of Governor Pierpont's address is entitled "The Lost Cause;" and after some explanation as to the derivation of that phrase, he defines it as follows:—

"I think it was a bad cause, that ought to have been lost, and so will future history pronounce it. The motives which urged its promoters was not that laboring men or the middle classes might have greater privileges; with the exception of a single State, manhood suffrage was enjoyed by all the white men who were of a lawful age, and not convicted of crime. It was not to elevate the social condition of the white masses of people by extending to them a system of general education; for the free schools of the North were made subjects of ridicule by the Southern politician. It was not to lessen taxation and lessen the burdens of government; because two standing armies, two navies, two sets of national offices of every grade, home and foreign, would have to be supported, instead of one. It was not on account of a high protective tariff, because the necessities of the "Confederacy" would have required the very highest duties on foreign imports that could have been laid to meet the requirements of the Government. It was not on account of the failure of the Northern States to execute "The Fugitive Slave Law," because the cotton States that inaugurated the Rebellion scarcely lost a slave, except in their own swamps and jungles. The leaders of the Rebellion had none of these objects in view. When South Carolina passed the ordinance of secession, her leading men declared that they had been educating the people for the act for thirty years, and that if they were not taught then they never would be. Her Governor declared they must have a stronger Government; the term "Democrat," as a party name, was at once dropped; the declaration became fashionable that there was an end of free voting and free schools, and that Republican Government was a failure; it might do for rude rural districts, but was not fit for gentlemen to live under in a refined state of society; it had no power to preserve or perpetuate itself. Among the first acts of the Legislature of South Carolina was one to exempt the sons of her first families in her colleges and universities from military duties. Virginia passed an act to continue the appropriations to the University and Military Institute, and appropriated the residue of the Literary Fund to military defenses; thus her statesmen put an end to the encouragement of education among the poor. Those who inaugurated and encouraged the movement had their minds filled with ideas of class government, based on the idea that capital should own labor, and those who owned the labor should make the laws. The exemptions from military duty of the large slaveholders by the Confederate Congress, the numerous details granted by those in power to the rich and influential, and the ruthless conscriptions of the laboring and middle classes, all indicate the object of the leaders; in fact, it passed into a proverb that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight." But I need not accumulate facts to prove the intention of the leaders. *De Bow's Review*, the organ of the slaveholding aristocracy, expressed the object to be attained by the Rebellion. * * * * * One of Virginia's most gifted and honored sons has declared, since the war, that "it was universal suffrage brought on the war." I am aware that these ideas and notions did not influence the masses in Virginia who entered and were dragged into the late war, and that, had the Confederacy succeeded, and the effort made to deprive them of these civil and political rights, every leader's head would have been in danger of the block, or his body of the scaffold. The spirit of liberty still rules in the minds of the masses. "The lost cause" made its tens of thousands of widows and orphans; it laid waste our fields, and brought penury and starvation to our homes; it sought to deprive us of the rich inheritance of freedom purchased by our fathers; it struck at the life and liberty of the nation. Man proposes; God disposes. Man proposed to erect a fabric of government whose corner-stone should be human slavery; Providence overruled the purpose, and made freemen of millions of slaves. The cause died, "when God arose to judgment to serve all the meek of the earth; surely the wrath of man shall praise Him, and the remainder shall those restrain. Thus saith the Lord."

EUROPE.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA AGAIN.

The Hostile Feeling Against Prussia Revived—Bismark's Latest Designs—He Intends to Rebuild a Fortress More Menacing to France than Luxembourg.

From the Paris Pays, June 26.

We read in the *Precurseur* of Antwerp:—"A very serious piece of news has just reached Paris. In defiance of the Treaty of London, M. de Bismark, it would seem, intends to rebuild the fortifications of Montlouis sur Moselle, originally constructed by Vauban, and which Louis XIV was compelled to dismantle by the treaty of Ryswick. Montlouis would be more threatening for France than Luxembourg. Its reconstruction would account for the readiness with which Prussia abandoned the latter. It is difficult to believe that France will allow Prussia to carry out her designs without saying a word."

We entirely agree with the *Precurseur*. It seems to us that we have carried forbearance towards Prussia to its utmost limits. If ever a wish has been shown to respect the peace of Europe, never has it been exhibited to such an extent as recently by France. But even conciliation may be carried too far. The cold and dignified reception of the King of Prussia shows the tension of the public mind in France. France's nerves have long been on the stretch; let Prussia beware of it. We have not granted her an immunity for her past goings on; we have duly made all our reserves. Let her beware, lest by fresh pretensions and bravado she cause the cup to overflow. No doubt, it was a great event and a great moral lesson to behold the King of Prussia walking unmolested about the streets of Paris. And yet everything was known. The public knew what respect Prussian ministers entertain for their plighted word. The promise of Compeigne, the affairs of Luxembourg were unknown to none. Yes, France is a great country; she can be hospitable even to her enemies. But they should not put our magnanimity to too severe a trial; the result might disappoint them. We are anxious for peace, no doubt; we are desirous to terminate quietly this glorious international *fete* of the Universal Exhibition. But less than ever, especially after the Mexican disaster, after the Luxembourg concessions, can France tolerate the least offensive movement, or a menacing attitude, however slight it may appear.

THE GRAND COUNCIL IN ROME.

The Pope and the Foreign Prelates—Enormous Presents for the Holy Father.

Rome (June 2) Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

The procession of Corpus Christi took place the day before yesterday, and was very splendid. It had a special feature in the number of prelates in its ranks, amounting, with the Cardinals, to no less than 348. The Bishops of the Latin rite all wore white mitres and white capes, without any embroidery; and the Cardinals were only distinguished from them by the satin work on their mitres. The Oriental Bishops, with the Archbishops, Primates, and Patriarchs, were, on the contrary, attired in all the magnificence of the East; their mitres embroidered with gold, and richly jewelled, and their diadems, which took the shape of an imperial crown, blazing with gems. The Pope appeared, in spite of the doctors, looking very pale and jaded. The French Priests assembled in thousands to see the procession, and confident in their numbers, gave free expression to their zeal, knocking off the hats of those spectators who did not uncover at the proper moment. It may have been in consequence of this violence that a French Priest was poinarded in the evening in the Piazza della Maddalena. His wounds are serious, and his recovery is uncertain.

Yesterday, the anniversary of his coronation, the Pope was present at a service chanted by Cardinal Mathieu, in the Sistine Chapel. The edifice was completely filled by the bishops. The foreign priests thronged the royal saloon and the approaches to the foot of the stairs. The Pope had to traverse the saloon several times to change his vestments and ornaments in the Pauline Chapel; and on each occasion was received with cries of "Long live the Pope King!" In the afternoon there was a review of the Pontifical army in the grounds of the villa Borghese, and here the foreign ecclesiastics worked themselves into a perfect frenzy in their acclamations of the Zouaves, thus rendering both the Zouaves and themselves more odious than ever to the Roman population.

Among our recent arrivals is Monsignor Darboy, Archbishop of Paris, who has taken up his residence at the French embassy. He comes, indeed, somewhat in an ambassadorial character, being commissioned by the Emperor Napoleon to invite the Pope to Paris for the double purpose of seeing his godson, the Prince Imperial, and the Exhibition. There is no likelihood of the Holy Father accepting the invitation.

The foreign bishops have brought the Pope some munificent presents. Their donations in money alone amount to 1,500,000 crowns, or 7,500,000 francs, and their other gifts are of great value. Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besancon, has presented him with an os ensoir several feet high, and having its massive gold disc enriched with diamonds and rubies of rare brilliancy. The bishops of Canada have brought a work of art in the shape of a silver ship, with every detail beautifully executed. The ballast of this costly toy is composed of gold nuggets, and each of the cabins contains a heap of gold money from a different country. The masts and cordage are gaily dressed with bank-notes of every color and from every country in the world. A very old bishop sought an audience of the Holy Father, leaning on a large thick staff. Monsignor Pacca, master of the ceremonies, told him that he must first lay his staff aside, as the etiquette of the court did not permit of his carrying it into the Pope's presence. The bishop claimed exemption from the rule, and the Pope, hearing what was going on, ordered him to be admitted. Accordingly he appeared before the Holy Father, and, rendering his homage, stated that his diocese was so poor he had nothing to bring him but his stick. This the Pope took in his hand, and found very heavy, on which he looked at it very closely, and perceived that it was formed of solid gold. The Archbishop of Mexico had sent the Holy Father 80,000 crowns, and an English bishop had presented him with the large sum of £100,000 sterling. The American bishops are said to be bringing an enormous tribute.

MEXICO.

THE EXECUTION OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

Full Particulars of the Execution of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia—Last Words of the Condemned.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The *Times* this evening publishes an extra containing a ranchero letter from San Luis Potosi, stating that at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 19th the troops of Escobedo formed a short distance from the city for the execution of Maximilian and his Generals, the people of Queretaro flocking by thousands to see the closing scenes in the life of the men they loved. As the clock strikes 7, the bells toll and announce that the prisoners have left their prisons for the last time, and are on their way to their execution. After a few moments they appear, drawn in carriages and a large guard around them, the Emperor first, Miramon next, and Mejia last. As they near the place of execution, convulsive sobs break from the crowd. The carriages stop, and the prisoners get out. Among the conclave you can hardly see a dry eye. Tokens of dissatisfaction are manifested. Maximilian, on alighting, is saluted by the people. In an easy and graceful manner, and with an elastic step, he marched to the fatal spot. The prisoners were dressed in a plain manner. They were not bound nor blindfolded. In taking his position the Emperor spoke in a clear and firm manner, and with nothing of bravado. He seemed to feel his situation, and said when he was first waited upon at home by the deputation from Mexico who came with credentials offering him the Government of the country, he refused. At a subsequent meeting, the proposition was again presented, and he replied that if convinced that the majority thought that it was to their interest to place him at the head of the Government, he might consent. Another deputation waited on him and brought additional testimonials. Upon advice from the powers of Europe, who advised him that there was no other course to pursue, he accepted the call. He denied that the Court that tried him had a right to do so. His was a case of good faith. The nations of the world had pledged their faith to him. He never would have done the act had it not been for the good of Mexico. In conclusion, he hoped his death would stop the effusion of blood in the country.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was that, should the Liberal party retain the Government, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. He told them that he was no traitor, but had always opposed liberal principles, and always been against the disorder of the country. He should die, as he lived, a conservative, satisfied to die for his country. The fame of his acts would live, and posterity would judge whether he was right or wrong. He closed with the words "*Viva la Emperor! Viva la Mexico!*"

Mejia made no address; he went to Escobedo, and said he would die poor, that he had never made an effort to make money. His only wealth consisted in 40 cattle in the mountains. He asked that the merchants of Matamoras, to whom he owed considerable, would not press his wife to pay his debts, when they came into possession of the money left them by the kindness of the Emperor.

After Miramon ceased speaking the guard was drawn up. The prisoners were standing facing them. The Emperor called the sergeant, and drawing from his pocket a handful of twenty dollar pieces, he gave them to him, and requested that after his death he would divide them with his company, asking as a favor that he would aim his bullet at his heart. The officers gave the signal, the volley was fired, and the prisoners lay stretched on the ground. The Emperor was not quite dead. There was considerable quivering of the muscles. Five balls had entered his breast. Two soldiers were then called out, who shot him in the side. Miramon and Mejia were killed by the first volley. Each of the four balls entered in the breast. A sheet was thrown over the Emperor by the doctor who was to embalm his body. The bodies were then taken by their respective friends, and the troops moved back to their quarters, while thousands remained, kept by a supernatural agency.

The Last Hours of Maximilian.

A correspondent of the Brownsville *Ranchero*, writing from Fresnillo, Mexico, says:—

"I have seen a friend who has just arrived from Queretero, and who had an interview with the Emperor. He was closely confined in a convent with his general officers. Although my friend is no Imperialist, he described the calmness with which the Emperor spoke of his execution, and his quiet, dignified bearing under his weight of misfortunes, as having been deeply affecting.

"It would seem his conquerors cared little for the personal comfort of their royal prisoner. He had no change of linen, and a gentleman from San Luis supplied him with the contents of his portmanteau, which was gratefully received."

The *Ranchero*, of the 28th ult., adds the following as the prime cause of his death:—

"A gentleman just in from the interior, who is well posted in Mexican matters, states to us some rather startling facts in relation to the execution of Maximilian. From his intercourse with leading Mexicans, this gentleman states most positively that it was Seward's letter requesting the sparing of Maximilian's life that directly caused his death. Prominent Mexican officials freely admit that there was no thought of executing the Emperor on his falling into the hands of the Liberals, previous to the reception, by Juarez, of this request from the Government of the United States. On the reception of that, however, a determination to put the Emperor to death was almost unanimous, both in the army and out of it, and it was worth Juarez's life to have denied acceding to the clamors for his execution."

Maximilian's Efforts to Escape.

El Observador of Matamoror tells how, after his condemnation to death, the Emperor offered a Gen. Rivadensi a million dollars if he would enable him to escape. The latter agreed to it, got the promise in writing, and then carried it to Escobedo.

A Letter from Juarez.

The *Boletin Oficial* of Matamoras, of 26th ult., publishes the following letter, which *El Mexicono* says is understood to have been written by Juarez himself to Beriozabal:—

"The trial of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia terminated, and, as was to be expected, the council of war has condemned them to death. Notice of the sentence was given them yesterday at 1, and Escobedo ordered the execution to take place at 3 in the evening. The Baron Magnus, who had been Minister of Prussia near Maximilian, and Senores Riva Palacios and Martinez de la Torre, having received a telegram from Queretaro informing them as to the hour of execution, made application to the Government for a suspension, so that the condemned persons might have time to make their testamentary dispositions, for which the time was too short. The Government, which has been anxious all along to temper justice with clemency, suspended the execution until Monday next, so as to give Baron Magnus time to arrive before the execution. The sentence has been pronounced and is irrevocable. All means have been tried to procure the favor of the Government for the condemned, but in vain. To all such the Government has replied with a simple negative. All efforts are useless to avoid the law, which will be applied without remission. By the leisurely course of the proceedings, and the various concessions made to Maximilian and his associates, the Government has tried to show the world that it has not been urged by passion, but by its conscience, to a solemn duty, however weighty. The death, therefore, of Maximilian, Miramon, and Mejia is decided upon, and they must expiate their crimes. The whole world is about to be shaken, and Mexico will be raised to a lofty height in the consideration and respect of the world."

POLITICS OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.—Some interesting statistics concerning the politics of the United Kingdom are given in the London "Newspaper Press Directory for 1867," where we find the following table:—

	Liberal.	*Conservative.*	*Neutral.*	*Total.*
England, London..	62	32	141	241
Ditto, Provinces....	266	152	306	724
Wales	16	6	27	49
Scotland	71	12	55	138
Ireland	36	43	49	128
British Isles	7	4	3	14
	458	249	587	1294

The "Directory" adds:—"The large number of neutral papers in London is attributable to the fact that so many commercial, literary, scientific, professional, and trade organs are published, and these do not interfere with politics in any way."

—Queen Victoria was expected in Paris, and has probably arrived there already. Her visit is to be strictly *incog.*, so the papers and the authorities will refrain from taking any notice of her.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 10—Noon.—Consols for money, 94⅜; United States Five-twenties, 72; Erie Railroad, 44¼; Illinois Central, 80¼.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—United States Five-twenties, 77⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—Noon.—Cotton heavy and quiet. Sales to-day about 8000 bales; middling uplands, 10⅜d.; middling Orleans, 10 15-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 37s. All other articles are unaltered.

The Nebraska Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 10—Noon.—The steamer Nebraska, from New York June 29, arrived here at 11 A. M.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 10—2 P. M.—Consols and Five-twenties are firmer since the opening, and one-sixteenth higher. Illinois Central and Erie Railroad unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—2, P. M.—Cotton is firmer and the demand better; but prices are unchanged. The sales will reach 10,000 bales. The other markets are without alteration.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Efforts of the Republicans to Save Maryland from Rebel Rule, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 10.—A committee of one hundred Republicans visited Washington to-day to persuade Congress to pass the Sumner-Wilson bill, but it believed nothing will be done with this until the regular session. If, however, the bill prohibiting any State from adopting a new State Constitution that does not guarantee manhood suffrage, unless approved by Congress, as proposed by Judge Kelley, passes, it will answer all the present purposes. A strong appeal will be made to adopt this measure, which will save Maryland from the rule of Rebels.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8.—The brig Rabboni arrived to-day from Atarella, West Indies, with guano, for orders. She reports having spoken on the 1st inst., in latitude 26, longitude 75, schooner Ada Wiswall, from Boston for St. Kitt's, in distress, having broken her foremast head. She was making for Nassau, and probably reached there on the 3d inst.

The pilot boat Coquette reported to-day having seen a large water-spout at the Capes, which, after travelling several miles on the water, swept ashore and disappeared in the distance. A small water-spout was also seen in Hampton Roads this afternoon, during the prevalence of a squall, but it did not approach the land.

The Annamessic line of steamers touched here for the first time to-day. The company has made this a permanent arrangement, in order to accommodate the farmers on the Peninsula in shipping truck to Philadelphia and New York. During the recent Railroad Convention in Norfolk a schedule was adjusted so that the company's steamers could make through connections with the Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia, and the Camden and Amboy Railroads. Passengers from the South now leaving Norfolk at 11 o'clock A. M. arrive in New York at 5 o'clock the next morning, commodious sleeping cars, without change, being exclusively used. H. Phoebus, Esq., has been appointed agent at this point for the line.

Sailed, United States gunboat Estella, from Pensacola for New York.

From Cape Island To-day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

CAPE ISLAND, July 10.—The first hop of the Columbia House season came off last night. Hassler's Band furnished the music. Over one hundred ladies were present, in fashionable display, and crowded the large dining-room and porticos. Several distinguished personages were present. There is a heavy northeast gale blowing this morning. The steamer Felton was compelled to take passengers from the Selma in boats. About fifteen eastern-bound vessels are at anchor in front of the Island, delayed by the storm. It is still blowing fresh. The thermometer stands at sixty-nine. Weather clear.

From Havana.

HAVANA, July 4.—The barque Ocean Home was not sold on July 1st, Mr. Seward's request being complied with.

The reported revolution at Porto Rico was simply a revolt, easily suppressed, the leaders being executed. It is reported that a cargo of slaves was recently landed.

Each vessel arriving after July 21st will be fined $25 for lack of weight and measure, if not stated in the manifest.

Sugar is active at 8¾ reals per arrobe for No. 12 Dutch Standard!

Registers in Bankruptcy in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Judge C. F. Trigg, of the U. S. Court, qualified the Registers in Bankruptcy for their respective districts. First District, J. A. Dewey; Second District, L. S. Trowbridge; Third District, J. W. Johnson; Fourth District, W. N. Doughty; Fifth District, A. S. Bradley; Sixth District, J. J. Buck; Seventh District, Hatchett; Eighth District, not yet appointed. General Cooper has moved most of the militia to West and Middle Tennessee.

Balloon Ascension at Boston.

BOSTON, July 9.—The Hyperion, the largest balloon ever made in this country, with a capacity for seventy thousand feet of gas, ascended from the Common this afternoon, under the charge of Professor King, who took seven companions with him. It is the intention of the party to spend the whole night in navigating the air.

Heavy Robbery at Whitehaven.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., July 10.—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation office, at Whitehaven, was robbed last night of $30,000 in notes and $2000 in United States bonds. The property belonged to individuals, and was placed in the vaults for safe keeping. A reward of $5000 is offered for the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the money.

Fire in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 10.—The South Worcester wire mill, belonging to Washburne & Moen, was partially burned this morning. The loss is nearly covered by insurance. The principal works of this corporation are located in another part of the city, and are unharmed.

The Health of New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Board of Health held a meeting this afternoon, and officially report that the city was never more healthy. No indications of epidemic or contagion exist.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Reading, 105½; Erie, 69½; Canton Company, 48½; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100½; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 83; New York Central, 105⅞; Illinois Central, 123½; Cumberland preferred, 40½; Missouri 6s, 97; Hudson River, 109½; United States Five-twenties of 1862 112; do. 1864 and 1865, 109½; new issue, 108½; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, new issue, 1 8½; all others, 107½; Money, 5@6 per cent.; Sterling, 10½; sight, 10½; Gold, 138¾.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Cotton dull; 26c. for middling uplands. Flour active, and 10@20c. higher; sales of 10,000 bbls.; State, $6·90@11·00; Ohio, $10·40@12·75; Western, $6·90@11·20; Southern, $9·60@15·75. Wheat 3@5c. lower; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 at $2·35; California, $2·62@65. Corn firm; sales of 3000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·06½@1·09. Oats 1c. higher; sales of 42,000 bushels Western, 83@85c. Rye quiet at $1·45. Provisions quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $22·20. Whisky quiet.

—A Buffalo paper states that the eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from January 1 to July 1, this year, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of 153,928 barrels of Flour, and 10,455,959 bushels of grain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, July 10, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in fair demand. June 7·30s sold at 107½; 102½ was bid for 10-40s; 108 for February 7·30s, and 109¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100 and old do. at 95@95½.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 53, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57¾, no change. 31½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 56¼ for Minehill; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 27½ for Catawissa preferred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 30½ for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31. 230 was bid for North America; 162 for Philadelphia; 55 for Commercial; 103½ for Southwark; 70 for City; 62½ for Commonwealth; and 69 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. 19½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 46 for Lehigh Navigation; 16½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 57 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 138¾; 11 A. M., 138⅝; 12 M., 138¾; 1 P. M., 138⅜.

—The Boston, Hartford, and Erie Railroad is reported to have arranged with the Erie Railway and the Pennsylvania Coal Company to indorse its bonds for $7,000,000. This sum, with the three millions granted by the State of Massachusetts, will suffice to complete the unfinished links between Willimantic and Mechanicsville, and between Waterbury and Fishkill.

—The case of Overend, Gurney & Co., is entering on a new phase. The defense associations have lodged an appeal before the House of Lords for an early hearing of their case, so that a decision may be obtained during this session. The London *Times* city article says it has been considered that the magnitude of the interests involved, and the number of persons—the shareholders alone amount to nearly 2500—who will be affected by the result of the appeal, fully justify an expectation that the appeal will meet with favorable consideration.

—The Directors of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable on and after the 19th instant.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

600 sh St Nich Cl........ ⅜ | 600 sh St Nich Cl........ ⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$7500 City 6s, New....2d.	100	50 sh Mech Bk........	31
$2100 do. New......	100	100 sh N Penna R...s5.	36
$3000 Cam & Bur 6s....	85	10 sh Penna R........	52¾
$5000 do...............	85	14 do...............	52¾
$1000 Cincin W W 6s...	90	100 sh Read R......b10.	53
$1000 Pittsb'g c p 5s......	76½		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do. new, 108¼@108½; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 108@108¼; do., 2d series, 107¼@107½; 3d series, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 117; May, 1865, 116¼; do. August, 1865, 115¼; do. September, 1865, 114¾; do. October, 1865, 114¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110½@110¾; do. 1862, 111¾@112; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102½; do. 7·30s, Aug., 108@108¼; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119@119¼; do. August, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117¾; do., December, 1864, 116¾@117¼; do., May, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., September, 1865, 115@115½; October, 1865, 114½@115; Gold, 138½@138¾. Silver, 131½@133.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........................JULY 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............69 | 11 A. M..............78 | 2 P. M..............84

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr N. H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 42 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay two brigs and two lumber laden schrs, bound up.

Br. barque Celia, Dolby, 12 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to W. Cummings & Son.

Brig Herald, Wood, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mdse. to G. B. Kerfoot & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Br. brig Bride, Blauvelt, 20 days from Nevassa, with guano to J. E. Bazley & Co. Left brig Cuban, loading for Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., July 8—9 P. M.—The brigs L. M. Merritt, from Sagua, and Ida C, from Nevassa for Philadelphia, passed in the Capes to-day.

The following vessels went to sea yesterday:—Barque Uller, for Antwerp; brigs Lizzie Garrow, for Falmouth; and Ranger, for Rotterdam.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Fidelio, Kindt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 28th ult.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 8th instant.

Brig H. C. Brooks, McLane, hence, at Fall River 8th instant.

Brig Edith, Putnam, hence, at Bangor 6th inst.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport 8th inst.

Schrs W. D. Cargill, Kelly; Gov J. Y. Smith, Gaddins; and E. J. Rayner, Rayner, hence, at Providence 8th inst.

Schr Adelaide, Crowley, from Somerset for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 7th inst.

Schr John Crockford, hence, at New Bedford 7th instant.

Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, hence, at Kennebunk 7th inst.

Schr Boston, Smith, hence, at Bristol 6th inst.

Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson; Sophie Ann, Smith; and Rappahannock, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 8th inst.

Schr Two Marys, Willetts, hence, at Newport 8th instant.

Schr Wm. Carroll, Magee, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 6th inst.

Schr Henry May, Franklin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bristol 6th inst.

Schrs Hazleton, Gardiner, and A. H. Brown, Pierce, hence, at Dighton 8th inst.

Schrs Montevue, Conklin; Eliza and Rebecca, Price; and Eva Belle, Berry, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 7th inst.

Schrs W. Paxson, Brown, from Boston, and Cohassett, Gibbs, from Edgartown, both for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst., and sailed next day.

Barque Cumberland, Parker, hence for Sligo, with a cargo of corn (before reported), was totally lost in lat. 43 30 N., lon 43 30 W., on the 2d ult. The vessel was struck by a sea and hove on her beam ends, and they could not right her. They cut away the mizzenmast and maintopmast without effect; the bilge pumps could not reach the water, and the vessel gradually filling they had to take to the boats; 24 hours after they were picked up by the barque Newcastle, of Windsor, which arrived at Quebec on the 25th ult.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, Archer, from Antwerp.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, from Charleston.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston.

Steamship R. Clyde, Chichester, from Wilmington.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Prospect of a Reign of Terror in the South—How to Stop It.

From the Herald.

The news of the bloody collision on Saturday last at Franklin, Tennessee, between a Loyal League of black radicals and a hostile gathering of so-called conservatives, will have surprised no one possessed of any knowledge of the turbulence and fighting propensities which prevail among the leading politicians and their followers on both sides throughout the State. Parson Brownlow and his radical State Government, in their stringent measures of Rebel disfranchisement, Rebel disabilities and punishments for Rebel offenses, in addition to negro suffrage, and from their ferocious electioneering system against the so-called conservatives, as "the blood-hounds of Jeff. Davis," and "the dregs of the Rebellion," etc., have aroused a corresponding measure of hatred, wrath, and ferocity in the anti-Brownlow opposition party. The State election, which will embrace a Governor, a Legislature, and members of Congress, does not come off till August, and with five or six weeks more of agitation and fanning of these combustibles, there is a prospect that election day in Tennessee will be a day of terror, bloodshed, and confusion throughout the State.

Intelligent men, detailed from this office, who have recently canvassed the Southern States for information touching their material, social, and political situation, report that Tennessee to-day is by far in the most disorderly, confused, and turbulent condition of any of the States concerned in the rebellion; and that Tennessee and Kentucky, of all the late slave States, are most in need of Congressional reconstruction from top to bottom. The one is so excessively radical in its State administration as to call for the intervention of Congress; and the other is so excessively State rights as to be nothing better than a chip of the old block of the Southern Confederacy.

The duty therefore devolving upon Congress, of "guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government," would seem to demand some positive legislation in behalf of Tennessee and Kentucky; and, outside of their borders, we dare say there will be but little complaint should Congress dovetail them in the new bill of Southern reconstruction. Meantime, it will be perceived, from an inflammatory Jacobin speech by a negro doctor of divinity, the Rev. Lewis Lindsay, at Mudwall, in Virginia, that the idea of enforcing social equality is getting into the heads of the Southern blacks. Their representatives on the stump have recently, in various places South, been harping on the string of confiscation and free farms; but in striking that bolder note of enforcing negro social equality, the Rev. Lewis Lindsay is touching more emphatically the sanguinary music of St. Domingo. In all these manifestations from the Southern blacks, and in the opposing spirit of the whites, we can see only, if left to themselves, the gathering elements of a reign of terror and a war of races, and a war of extermination, too, in the South.

How is this to be prevented? Looking at the persecutions of the negroes in the unreconstructed State of Kentucky, and at the proscriptions and prosecutions against Rebels in the only half reconstructed State of Tennessee, we think the ten excluded States have reason to be thankful that they are under the powerful protection of Congress and the army of the United States, and absolutely under their control. It is only by the military governments, too, of the five Southern districts, that the States embraced therein can be saved from that conflict of races which is now foreshadowed in the political organizations of their whites and blacks against each other. The military commanders over these districts, with their ample discretion and means for enforcing law and order, will be able to maintain the peace in suppressing all disturbers, whites or blacks, until the people of both races, in every State concerned, are brought to that degree of harmony which will justify the full restoration of their State authorities.

It is in this view of this important subject of Southern reconstruction that we commend to the Southern people the safety and the securities they now have, and which they will for some time yet possess, against a conflict of races and a reign of terror, in being under the direct guardianship of Congress, a military commander, and a national army. We have only to compare the law and order prevailing in Georgia with the disorder, violence, and terrorism prevailing in Tennessee, to understand the advantages of a military provisional government like that of General Pope over a too hastily and crudely reconstructed State government like that of Parson Brownlow.

The Last Fray in Tennessee.

From the Tribune.

We are in the frequent receipt of both public and private complaints from either faction in Tennessee of the outrageous and sanguinary doings of the other. Usually, we believe both. That is to say, we believe the Brownlow "Unionists" are too hard on their "conservative" adversaries (who are mainly ex-Rebels) where they have a clear local preponderance; and we are very clear that the "conservatives" are at least as outrageous where *they* have the upper hand. The State this day ought to be under military rule, with General Thomas fully authorized and empowered to do whatever shooting and killing may be necessary. She was restored to self-government altogether too soon, though we thought otherwise at the time. We do not justify or excuse the Unionists when they do wrong; but it is very clear that the massacre at Franklin last Saturday was of "conservative" or Rebel origin. Look at the facts. Franklin is the shire town of Williamson county, which gave in June, 1861, an aggregate vote of 1949 for secession to 28 against it. It is of course a "conservative" stronghold, so far as its whites are concerned.

But it is a very fertile county, and had a large slave population—12,367 slaves to 11,460 free persons in 1860. Being in the Nashville Congress district, John Trimble, the radical candidate for Congress, held a meeting at Franklin, along with the radical candidates for the Legislature. The negroes were of course on hand. It is said that many of them were armed; it is very certain that they needed to be. It is not pretended, even by the "conservative" bulletin, that they used their arms till attacked, nor is any provocation for firing on them asserted. Now look at the fairer account of the collision:—

> "Last evening a fearful riot occurred at Franklin. A procession of colored men had been out to listen to addresses from their candidates for Congress, State Senate, etc., in the afternoon. Towards evening, there being much excitement, the colored men marched to the music of fife and drum out to a grove, where they were addressed by Union citizens, who urged them to march back to their headquarters, and from there disperse. They agreed to do so, it being now dark, and had nearly reached their destination when a volley from a dark corner was poured into their ranks that brought down eighteen of their men. The colored men returned the fire, and killed one man and wounded eight more."

Now scan the more "conservative" bulletin:—

> "John Trimble, a candidate for Congress, and two candidates for the State Legislature, all radicals, had an appointment to speak yesterday at Franklin, Williamson county. A large number of persons, white and black, attended; among the latter, members of a Loyal League, about eighty in number, who paraded the streets in regalia, with a band of music, and armed, occasionally firing a salute. The candidates were heard without interruption, the speaking lasting until about 4 o'clock. Subsequently, however, Trimble, when not present, was denounced on the public square, and one of the Legislative candidates badgered for something he had said. Much excitement arose, and symptoms of ill-feeling between some of the whites and colored Leaguers were developed. The Leaguers retired in bad humor to a grove, where they were followed by a son of Dr. Cliffe, who, in a conciliatory address, advised them to disperse. They agreed to do this, and marched back to their hall. By this time, night came on, and, after storing away their regalia, etc., they left the hall and returned to the public square, where a collision immediately occurred. It is alleged that they were fired on by a party of white and colored conservatives, a man named Cady, a livery-stable keeper, firing the first shot. The fire was instantly returned. The affair lasted but a few moments—half a minute, perhaps. There appeared to be a volley in attack and a scattering reply, resulting in the death of Cady, who was shot through the heart, and the wounding of eight whites and eighteen blacks. Three of the latter are mortally wounded. Some of the wounded blacks are conservatives."

—We defy any fair man to compare those two accounts and say that "the conservatives" were not wanton and unprovoked aggressors. The meeting was none of theirs—they had free choice to stay away or attend and behave themselves. They did neither, but attacked the radicals murderously and without excuse. They "fired a volley," to which there was "a scattering reply"—net result, four killed and twenty-three wounded, most of them blacks, and nearly all radicals. Cannot such butcheries be stopped in Tennessee?

A Mexican Policy Demanded—New Perils Brewing.

From the Times.

We must have a Mexican policy. We have wanted it terribly during the last few years. It is demanded in our own interests as well as those of Mexico, in the interests of republican liberty and continental independence as well as in those of civilization. This policy must be liberal and vigorous; it must be definite; and it must be enforced.

If the difficulties and struggles of Mexico were over with the execution of Maximilian, we might perhaps, in view of the great events that have recently taken place, and the course we have pursued in their presence, consider it unnecessary to alter our conduct in any respect.

But so far is this from being the case, that, besides the plottings of factious chieftains to keep up the anarchy that serves the purposes of their ambition, ferocity, and greed, we apprehend there is danger of renewed difficulties with foreign powers, and difficulties of such a nature as to make it impossible for us to interfere in behalf of the Juarez Government. On Monday we had intelligence by Atlantic cable that an Austrian squadron had sailed for Mexico to obtain the body of Maximilian. Its mission is one which has the approval of honor, humanity, and justice. The Austrian Emperor could do nothing less for the memory of his brother, after it was ascertained that he had been sacrificed against the protests of civilized Europe, and the requests of the American Government. The object of the mission, we may suppose, will be sustained by our Government, and that with none the less energy because of the contempt which the Mexican authorities displayed for our appeal in behalf of Maximilian's life.

Before the close of this month the Austrian squadron will have arrived before Vera Cruz. If Maximilian's remains are still in the hands of his executioners, the demand therefor will be preferred to Juarez; and we may be sure that in the present temper of the Austrian Government and all the Governments of Europe, it will be preferred with something like feeling and determination. It is altogether useless to speculate as to the result. But we are sure that no one who knows Mexico would be astonished at her refusal to concede the demand, or at her attempting to dictate pecuniary conditions for the concession. What complications might then arise cannot be foreseen. It would be an easy thing for the Austrian vessels to seize the principal seaport of Mexico, Vera Cruz, and hold it until her just and humane demands were complied with. It would be easy for her to take revenge upon Mexico, and make that war-rent, anarchical, and miserable country suffer to such an extent that, as things now are, it would soon be left without even the shadow of a Government. It only requires some slight stimulus at this time to bring about a renewal of the war of factions which has been in abeyance for a short period, but which hundreds of bloodthirsty leaders are anxious to renew.

We only mention this as one of the probable dangers of Mexico. There are scores of others which may come in other shapes. And internal as well as foreign troubles are brewing. We have done a good deal to preserve her from them thus far. But even at the best we can act incoherently, and irregularly, and indefinitely. And an occasion may at any time arise when we cannot possibly take her part or uphold her conduct, especially as she is always more than ready to contemn our advice and spurn our counsels.

The subject of establishing an American policy towards Mexico was up in Congress on Monday in a variety of shapes. None of the propositions made was worthy of the occasion. It is not spasmodic outbursts of passion, or hasty and violent action, that is required. We do not wish to authorize filibustering, as Mr. Brooks proposes; nor do we wish to bolster up the existing and chronic anarchy, as others purpose. We want a large, comprehensive statesmanship which is capable of producing a plan that will secure the permanent establishment of order and regular government in Mexico, and which at the same time will prevent her from becoming the prey of foreign powers. We believe Mexico is incapable of effecting this for herself, and we believe it can only be done through American influence or domination.

The Surratt Trial.

From the World.

The fact that the general subject-matter of investigation is the same, and that the facts are sought to be proved by the same witnesses as on the great conspiracy trial before the military tribunal, ought to cause no abatement in the interest taken by the public in the proceedings. If the edge of novelty is blunted, the more intelligent interest which citizens should feel in a sound and honest administration of justice, should be quite as keenly aroused as during the famous trial by the tools and appointees of the War Department. The accused, whether innocent or guilty, has not the ordinary and equitable chances of an accused person in a criminal court. It is necessary to convict him in order to vindicate the Government in the extraordinary proceedings by which it procured the condemnation of the other alleged conspirators. If Surratt should be acquitted, the War Department would be convicted of murder and the subornation of perjury. It is perhaps to gain time for precautions against such a contingency that the trial has been, on one pretense and another, so long deferred. We know not whether witnesses for the Government have trained in a rehearsal, but it is certain that time enough has elapsed for a training and rehearsal. We have no direct evidence that Secretary Stanton has taken an active part in the preparations for this trial, but it is certain that the eminent criminal lawyer employed by the Government to conduct it is one of Mr. Stanton's closest and most intimate friends. We have no proof that improper influences have been brought to bear upon witnesses, but it has come out that a female witness from Montreal is paid twenty dollars a day, besides her expenses, to come to Washington to testify. We repeat that the prisoner, whether innocent or guilty, has not the ordinary chances for his life when his conviction is necessary for clearing a powerful Government from odium. It is not merely this man Surratt that is on trial; the War Department and its infamous Military Commission are on trial. They are powerful and the prisoner is helpless. While the public can have no desire to clear him if guilty, it is bound, in the interest of justice, to watch the progress of the trial, and compare it, in all its parts, with the proceedings before the Military Commission.

The most important witness for the prosecution yet examined is Weichman, and it comes out, in his cross-examination, that he has gone through a studied and elaborate rehearsal for the occasion. In answering the questions by which this fact was elicited he shuffled and evaded, and the evidence was fairly extorted. Since it is true that he studied and got up his part with so much elaboration, why, if he be an honest witness, was he unwilling when questioned on the point to frankly acknowledge the facts? Why did he shuffle and squirm and resort to subterfuges? Has he modified the evidence he gave in the conspiracy trial because he was conscious that the parts he had altered would not stand the test of a rigid cross-examination? He pretends that his recollection is clearer and more precise after the lapse of two years than it was when the facts were fresh after the interval of a month! The reason he gives for his confusion and misrecollection at the conspiracy trial is, that when the facts were recent his memory of them was disturbed by excitement. But if nearness to the events confused him after the lapse of a month, what reliance can be placed upon the coolness of his observation while the facts were transpiring? Are not the discrepancies more naturally accounted for by supposing him a dishonest witness? There are many points in the testimony he has given on cross-examination that look suspicious; but as these will be noticed in the summing up of the prisoner's counsel, it is not necessary to particularize them here.

If the evidence which has thus far been given is not shaken by counter-evidence, and is believed by the jury, it will go hard with the prisoner. We have no desire that our readers should prejudge the case, much less that Surratt should escape if he is guilty; but the case is so peculiar, and the influences arrayed against the prisoner so powerful, that it seems due to justice that the public should attend to and scrutinize the evidence, and lend an attentive ear to the testimony for the defense.

TEA.

This famous beverage was severely abused for long after its first appearance in this country. Its use is described, in 1678, as a "base, unworthy Indian custom." In 1746 a physician wrote that as Hippocrates spared no pains to root out the Athenian plague, so he had himself used his utmost endeavors "to destroy the raging epidemical madness of importing tea into Europe from China." And a few years earlier the *Grub Street Journal* attacked it with considerable violence, declaring that even "were it entirely wholesome as balsam or mint, it were yet mischief enough to have a whole population used to sip warm water in an effeminate, mincing manner, once or twice every day." Under the influence of this abominable liquor, the same writer declares that "women become barren; or, if they breed, their blood is made so poor that they have not strength to suckle. Jonas Hanway wrote a treatise against tea, in Dr. Johnson's time, and that vast consumer took up the cudgels for that elegant and popular beverage (Boswell), even going so far, for the first and only time in his life, his biographer believes, as to answer the rejoinder Hanway made.

Johnson was an utterly insatiable tea drinker, "hardened and shameless" he called himself, "with tea amusing the evening, with tea solacing the midnight, with tea welcoming the morning." It is he who is responsible for the late date, 1666, of the introduction of its use in England, and for the noble patronage under which it is said to have made its first appearance. Boswell wrote of his powers as a consumer in words which would infallibly have exasperated him into calling his toady a fool, had they been published in his lifetime:—"The quantities of it which he drank at all hours were so great that his nerves must have been uncommonly strong not to have been extremely relaxed by such intemperate use of it." But of all detractors of this excellent soother and stimulant, no one has more thoroughly essayed a hip-and-thigh slaughter than Cobbett—Cobbett and Beer. On every ground he objected to it as food for the laboring classes, and the Edinburgh *Review* indorsed most of his arguments, stating its firm belief that a "prohibition, absolute and uncompromising," of the noxious beverage, is the first step towards insuring health and strength to the poor, and asserting that "when a laborer fancies himself refreshed with a mess of this stuff, sweetened by the coarsest black sugar and by azure blue milk, it is only the warmth of the water that soothes him for the moment, unless perhaps the sweetness may be palatable also."

Cobbett proved, in a manner conclusive to his mind, that the use of tea entailed a very unnecessary waste of time and money, in which view he might have found support from the *Female Spectator* of 1745, when a writer declared that the tea-table "cost more to support than would maintain two children at nurse," though eight years after that date the country rector with a London wife stated that less than a pound lasted them a twelvemonth, as they seldom offered it but to the best company. The *Quarterly* had taken a different tone about tea, as might have been expected, allowing indeed that it relieves the pains of hunger "rather by mechanical distensions than by supplying the waste of nature by adequate sustenance," but claiming for it the power of "calm, placid, and benignant exhilaration, gently stimulating the stomach when fatigued by digestive exertions, and serving as an appropriate diluent of the chyle."

—The Queen of Prussia has arrived in England on a visit to Queen Victoria. It will be remembered that the eldest son of the Queen of Prussia, and the heir to the throne, is married to Queen Victoria's eldest daughter; so the visit will be of a family and somewhat informal character.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House was opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CAPE MAY,
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the State, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass any other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 8 mwslow

CONGRESS HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

This House has been repainted and renovated, with all modern improvements added, and in consequence of the high tides, it has made the bathing grounds superior to any in the city, being four hundred feet nearer than last season.

G. W. HINKLE.
Johnston's celebrated Band is engaged. [6 27 1m

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
BROWN & WOELPPER,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 10 2m Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.
It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.
WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

WHITE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, PROPRIETOR
TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDERS taken on liberal terms. No bars. 6 29 smwst

THE NATIONAL HOTEL
AND
EXCURSION HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for permanent guests, and for the reception and entertainment of the various excursions to the Island. The only hotel in the place on the European plan, and a bill of fare of the best and most varied character.
CONLEY & HOUCK,
6 27 1m Proprietors.

PITMAN'S, FORMERLY THE UNITED States Hotel, Long Branch, N. J., is now open for the accommodation of families and the public. The lessee feels warranted in saying that it will be kept second to none on the Branch, and hopes to secure the patronage of those who may favor him with their company this season.
C. S. PITMAN,
Formerly of the Stetson House,
6 10 1m LONG BRANCH, N. J.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price.
AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN be accommodated with good Board and nice airy rooms, near Fairville, Chester county, ten minutes ride from Railroad Station. For particulars address F. MARTIN, Fairville, Chester county,
7 3 w 8t* Or, No. 710 N. SIXTEENTH St., Phila.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,
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FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
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SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 3 15}

Old Rye Whiskies.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, N VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.
Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.
Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE TENTH NATIONAL SÆNGERFEST.—THE MONSTER FESTIVAL OF THE AGE.
SATURDAY, July 13—Arrival of Singers, and reception in the evening, in Independence Square, by the Mayor.
SUNDAY, July 14—Recreation.
MONDAY, July 15—Rehearsal, and Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
TUESDAY, July 16—Prize Concert at Academy of Music in the evening.
WEDNESDAY, July 17.—Gigantic Picnic at Washington Retreat and Engel & Wolf's Farm.
THURSDAY, July 18.—Close of Festival.
Season Tickets, $3 for one person—to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; Meyers,' No. 1230 Chesnut Street; Herwig's, N. W. corner Third and Brown Streets; Reuss', No. 511 South Second Street; and of the Managers, Members, and Committees. 7 8 6t

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING THE DOMES OF THE GREAT YO-SEMITE, now on exhibition,
DAY AND EVENING,
in the Southeast Gallery of the
ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. [65tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
INCORPORATED 1864.
COLD SPRING
ICE AND COAL COMPANY,
DEALERS IN AND
Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal,
THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.
Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city. West Philadelphia, Mantua, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street.
DEPOTS:
S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw2m
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,
PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can contribute to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—
PRESS. O. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all, he ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.
6 18 1m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
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SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND
DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

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THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
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SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
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AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

PATENT MOSQUITO BAR.
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EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
Fortune to be made in every State. Call and see one of them.
Can be manufactured very low.
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HOLLAND & HIBBS,
6 10 1m NO. 1931 BROWN STREET

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THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a
PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.
Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.
ACTUAL BUSINESS
is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!
We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.
MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.
CONFIDENCE.—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
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Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.
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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
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YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 56

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
MARY DENNIS vs. CHARLES W. DENNIS, Alias June Term, 1866, No. 88—In Divorce.
To CHARLES W. DENNIS, Respondent above named—Sir—Take notice that a rule has this day been granted on the Respondent to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed. Returnable on Saturday, July 13, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES B. DOYLE,
Attorney for Libellant.
June 29, 1867. 7 5 fstuw 4t

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay, to
JOSEPH B. NEVINS,
No. 207 MARKET Street,
MARY PRICE,
No. 1520 FRANKLIN Street,
Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASSON,
6 19w6t* No. 329 N. SIXTH Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY CREEN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of GIDEON L. FISHER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of HENRY CREEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on SATURDAY, the 13th day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 125 S. SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
LEONARD MYERS,
7 3wfm5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CATHARINE SMITH, Administratrix of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 15 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.
7 5 fmw5t SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM T. LOWBER, SAMUEL F. FISHER, and FREDERICK S. PEPPER, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, S. E. corner SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10 wfm5t* W. J. McELROY, Auditor.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,
OFFER AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE
WHITE FRENCH BRILLIANTES.
Ladies who have used THESE GOODS will not fail to appreciate them at the prices,
25, 30, 35 Cents.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

From "A Day of Doom and other Poems," by Jean Ingelow, in press by Roberts Bros., of Boston.

Songs on the Voices of Birds.

INTRODUCTION.

CHILD AND BOATMAN.

"Martin, I wonder who makes all the songs."
"You do, sir!"
"Yes, I wonder how they come."
"Well, boy, I wonder what you'll wonder next!"
"But somebody must make them?"
"Sure enough."
"Does your wife know?"
"She never said she did."
"You told me that she knew so many things."
"I said she was a London woman, sir,
And a fine scholar, but I never said
She knew about the songs."
"I wish she did."
"And I wish no such thing; she knows enough,
She knows too much already. Look you now,
This vessel's off the stocks, a tidy craft."
"A schooner, Martin?"
"No, boy, no; a brig.
Only she's schooner-rigged—a lovely craft."
"Is she for me? O thank you Martin, dear.
What shall I call her?"
"Well, sir, what you please."
"Then write on her 'The Eagle.'"
"Bless the child!
Eagle! why, you know naught of eagles, you.
When we lay off the coast, up Canada way,
And chanced to be ashore when twilight fell,
That was the place for eagles; bald they were,
With eyes as yellow as gold."
"O, Martin dear,
Tell me about them."
"Tell! there's naught to tell,
Only they snored o' nights and frightened us."
"Snored?"
"Ay, I tell you, snored; they slept upright
In the great oaks by scores. As true as time,
If I'd had aught upon my mind just then,
I wouldn't have walked that wood for untold gold.
It was most awful. When the moon was full,
I've seen them fish at night in the middle watch
When she got low. I've seen them plunge like stones
And come up fighting with a fish as long,
Ay, longer than my arm; and they would sail
When they had struck its life out—they would sail
Over the deck, and show their fell, fierce eyes,
And croon for pleasure, hug the prey, and speed
Grand as a frigate on the wind."
"My ship,
She must be called 'The Eagle,' after these.
And Martin, ask your wife about the songs
When you go in at dinner time."
"Not I."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE CONTROLLERS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The regular stated meeting of this body was held yesterday afternoon. President Shippen was in the chair.

A large number of communications were received from the various Sections, all of which were referred to committees.

A protest was received from the Twenty-fourth Section against the proposed division of the $30,000 appropriated for the erection of a school-house in the old Twenty-fourth Ward, with the Twenty-seventh Ward, that has been dissected from it.

[The plan proposed is to erect two structures of small size, one in the Twenty-fourth, and one in the Twenty-seventh.]

A number of notes were received from the different districts, asking very earnestly that Councils would prove the truth of the adage that "a stitch in time saves nine," by making appropriations for repairs to sundry school properties.

A note was received from the Secretary of the Board, announcing that the cost of printing the last annual report was $4086.

The Committee on Appropriations reported bills to the amount of $140,986·26, and for them warrants were ordered to be drawn.

The Committee on Property reported a resolution increasing the salary of Lewis H. Esler, Inspector of the Erection of School Buildings, to $298·33 per month. This was agreed to.

A report, with a recommendation to Councils to take up a lot on Green street, east of Broad, running back to Mount Vernon street, for the purposes of a new Girls' High School building, was agreed to.

A report was received adverse to the confirmation of Miss Lucy M. Aldrich as principal of the Colored Unclassified School of the First Section.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution that Miss Aldrich be confirmed.

Mr. Hilles represented that, in his opinion, Miss Aldrich having been appointed some time after she had resigned another position, was ineligible to the one in question.

Mr. Shippen desiring to speak upon the subject, placed Mr. Elkin in the chair, and took the floor. He submitted the annexed report from the City Solicitor.

In answer to your communication of the 2d ult., asking whether, under the act of February 17, 1865, you can properly confirm the appointment of a teacher who, though holding a position as teacher at the time of the passage of the act, resigned subsequently, and has since been appointed by a sectional board, without having passed the examination required by the first section, and therefore without having received the certificate required by the second section of said act. I would reply that, by the act in question, the Legislature have peremptorily required that all persons who shall desire to become teachers "shall be examined, and that no person shall be elected to the position of teacher unless he or she shall have been found duly qualified, and shall have received a certificate of qualification duly issued."

This rule is laid down by the strongest affirmative and the plainest negative words; no discretion is left to the Board of Control in the matter; no exception is provided for.

Though the applicant may have been a teacher, and may have rendered entire satisfaction, still he or she is simply "a person who desires to become a teacher," and must comply with the provisions of the act.

Yours, etc., JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

A motion was made to place in like category Miss Crawford, of the Seventeenth Section, and Miss Walton, of the Twenty-fifth Section.

After some debate this was lost, and an amendment confirming the election of the young ladies named was agreed to.

Mr. Freeborn offered a resolution dispensing with the August meeting. Agreed to.

A resolution to appoint weighers of coal, to fill existing vacancies, was agreed to.

ALDERMANIC FINES AND PENALTIES.—The action taken by Councils in reference to the return of fines and penalties received by committing magistrates has had the effect of increasing the payments on this account to the City Treasurer, as the following statement of the sums paid this month will show:—J. R. Massey, $64; O. L. Ramsdell, $58; Charles Senix, $47; William R. Heins, $33; T. T. Holmes, $36·50; J. C. Tittermary, $60; Louis Godbou, $41; William Toland, $37; W. H. Butler, $19; S. P. Jones, $251·50; Robert Hutchinson, $370. The two last named amounts were from several previous months. $2·50 was also received from William Neill, for fines, who is not a committing magistrate.

WINNEMORE.—Immense efforts are being made to obtain a commutation of the sentence of the murderer of Mrs. Magilton. A number of delegations have been to Harrisburg to exert their influence with the Governor, and endeavor to secure a reversal of the sentence, or a commutation to imprisonment for life. It will be remembered that the defense made by his counsel was that Winnemore was insane. The keepers of the prison have always smiled at the plea, and everybody having any care of him knows that the pretext is hollow. The Governor thus far has not signed the warrant of execution. Winnemore is fattening in his cell. He appears to be unconcerned as to his fate.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTEE.—The special committee of Councils appointed to consider the question of impeaching William J. Ovens, one of the Assessors of the Seventh Ward, met yesterday to agree upon the report to be made to Councils. The committee sat with closed doors, but it was understood that the testimony was considered sufficient for them to report that Mr. Ovens should be impeached. Under the rules governing the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and which have been adopted by Councils, another committee will have to be appointed to prepare the articles of impeachment, and then a third committee will have to be selected before any final action can be had in the case.

A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER during the past twenty-four hours deserves a passing notice. The mercury, which ranged among the nineties for nearly a week, suddenly descended yesterday afternoon to sixty-seven degrees. The day was clear and cloudy at times, but about 4 o'clock the western horizon was obscured by a bank of as black, angry-looking clouds as ever darkened the rays of the sun.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Dennis Rogers, aged thirty-two years, residing at Pine street wharf, had his shoulder dislocated by falling down a flight of stairs.

Henry Lapier, aged twenty-nine years, living at No. 708 St. John street, had a leg fractured by being caught between the hoisting machine and floor of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.'s storehouse, at Almond street wharf.

CAMDEN M. E. CENTENARY CHURCH.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Chapel of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in Camden, Yesterday—Interesting Ceremonies—Addresses by Bishop Simpson and Others.

About two years ago eighty members of the over-crowded Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. S. Vansant pastor) left that church and formed a new interest. Since then they have worshipped in Morgan's Hall, having called to the pastorate Rev. Mr. Baker, a young but very efficient minister.

The little flock have prospered, and yesterday their project of building a suitable house of worship was realized in the laying of the corner-stone of the chapel. This building, which is 40 by 80 feet, will be constructed of Trenton brown stone, in the style of the decorated Gothic, with a steeple 65 feet high: it is but a part of the design, a church 55 by 100 feet being in contemplation, which will be erected as soon as sufficient funds can be raised.

The members of the congregation have been very liberal in their contributions, the largest of which are as follows:—Benjamin H. Browning, $2000; J. C. De Lacour, $1000; William Barlow, $1000; and C. Sloan, $1000. $12,000 in all have been contributed towards the amount ($25,000) which it is expected the chapel will cost when completed.

The exercises, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather, were conducted in Morgan's Hall. After the singing of a hymn, and a prayer, Rev. Dr. Whitecar was introduced. He congratulated the minister, officials, and members of Centenary Church on the happy occasion which assembled them together. He saw in this imagination the noble edifice that has sprung up, not to be merely a temporary thing, but to serve a great moral purpose in the community, and he regretted that, owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, they were not permitted to assemble in the open air, on the site of the building. The society had paid $9500 for the lot, and he might refer to the fact that not more than a century and a half ago a hundred acres, extending from Cooper street to Kaighn's line, was sold for five shillings. The speaker then gave a short history of Methodism in Camden, and concluded by bidding the brothers and sisters God speed in their noble work.

Rev. J. B. Dobbins was then introduced. He spoke substantially as follows:—There are three things implied in this corner-stone laying, and in this church building. The first is a religious faculty or nature in man. Man is inherently and essentially religious, and there never was a greater mistake than that which a flippant infidelity has charged, that religion is the result of the priestcraft, on the part of designing men, to accomplish certain purposes through the medium of the Church. Man is religious wherever you find him. We have no history of any tribe or of any race or community that have no religion. It was affirmed, as the result of an investigation, that a tribe or a number of tribes had been found in Central Africa who had no religion. This was found to have been based upon a superficial investigation, and it was found not to be so. To talk of religion as the fruits of priestly intervention is simply absurd. You talk just as rationally if you say that the butcher and the baker created hunger, forgetting that hunger and appetite created them. It is just so about this religious nature of ours. There is another thing implied in this church building. It is our faith in the peculiar form of revealed religion. It is not only worship, it is not only a church, but it is Christian worship. It is a Christian Church which we are here to organize, to erect and prepare for the worship and service of the great Jehovah. The speaker continued at some length and was listened to with deep attention throughout his able address.

Bishop Simpson was next introduced. He said:—We are here gathered around, in fancy, the corner-stone of the new church, where we expect shortly to go in person, to praise God for His goodness in the past, to take courage from what He is doing for us now, and to look forward with hopeful, joyful pleasure towards the future, which we expect to realize here and hereafter. These earthly temples are types of the heavenly. We meet to sing and hear and speak and pray, anticipating the time when in the glorious Church triumphant we shall meet with the whole of Christ's glorious family, where the songs shall be those of Moses and the Lamb, where prayers shall be turned into praise, where God Himself shall dwell in the midst, and there shall be no need of a temple made with hands.

We are here to bid God-speed to this new organization. Two or three questions naturally spring up in the mind, and the first one is, Is this new Church apparently a necessity? I think from the remarks that have been made by my brethren, as well as from my own knowledge of the wants of this great city, you cannot but respond that the new organization is greatly needed.

This city is growing rapidly, and while Methodism has done something here, it has not kept pace with the growing population of this young and vigorous place. As it is enlarging, there must be a new church edifice; accommodations must be furnished, or Christianity will not properly influence the public mind. As one of the families of Christ, we must keep pace with this growing population, and add church to church. It is known that, in selecting the ground for this edifice, you have fixed upon a place of prominence—a place beautiful and central.

It is known further, that the design of those who have undertaken the erection of the building, is that it shall be one of permanent architectural beauty. It shall be both commodious and neat. The question may arise, Is it right to build a church of more architectural beauty than the other Methodist churches of this city? I desire to say that there is nothing in our holy religion incompatible with beauty. We have the Divine sanction for erecting neat, tasteful, and commodious churches, and there is, therefore, no impropriety in it. Wherever God has given us, in the Holy Scriptures, an indication of His will, He has shown us that the House of God ought to be the most beautiful building among the edifices of men.

When the Israelites were camped in the wilderness, when the tents were arranged in that square, four tribes on this side and four on that, and four on this side and four on that, there was reared in the midst the Tabernacle of God. God showed Moses the pattern in the Mount, and he reared a beautiful tabernacle, not from his own device, not from his own architectural skill; but since there must be a tabernacle of God's placed among the people, on the top of Mount Sinai God showed him the pattern for the Holy Tabernacle.

Coming down to earth, He made that tabernacle, while the tents of Judea and while the tents of the other tribes were spread abroad in their lowliness, and yet with some degree of beauty; here, in the centre, he raised a tabernacle more beautiful by far than any other in which the princes of the children of Israel dwelt. Look at it! reared upon its pillars, see it shine with silver and gold. Behold it covered with its tapestry! See those cherubs made out of beaten gold bent over that Mercy Seat made of gold, where the Shekinah was to dwell, the place God selected for Himself. See the place where the golden cherubs bow down over the Mercy Seat. It was there God selected His dwelling-place, and from that place He spoke of His law to man.

We have a verbatim report of Bishop Simpson's address, but owing to want of space are compelled to come to rather an abrupt termination.

At the conclusion of this eloquent address, the congregation proceeded in a body to the site of the chapel, and after a few remarks by the Bishop, the following articles were placed in the box, to be deposited in the corner-stone:—The Holy Bible; Methodist Hymn-Book; *North American and United States Gazette*, of Philadelphia, July 8, 1867; *Christian Advocate and Journal*, July 4, 1867; Records of the Officiary of the Church, containing the names of the members and choir; specimens of the Continental and present currency; and copies of the Camden papers. The vast assemblage then dispersed.

EXCURSION.—The Camden Encampment, No. 12, I. O. of O. F., will visit Cape May on the 17th of July on an excursion. A band of music will accompany them, and a grand time is anticipated. The last boat leaves Market street (upper ferry) at 6 o'clock A. M., giving about eight hours at the Cape.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·37	MOON RISES	0·24
SUN SETS	7·22	HIGH WATER	8·58

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS F. ASHMEAD, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
CHARLES WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 20
Chicago	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 22
Atalanta	London	New York	June 22
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 26
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 26
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	June 27
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	June 29
FOR EUROPE.			
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 10
C. of Dublin	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	July 10
Union	New York	Bremen	July 11
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	July 13
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Northern Light	New York	Bremen	July 13
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 13
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Saxonia	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	July 13
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	July 10
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	July 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	July 11
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	July 13
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	July 13
Gen. Meade	New York	New Orleans	July 13
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	July 13
Corsica	New York	Havana	July 13
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	July 16
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	July 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr M. W. Hopper, Hupper, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr N. and H. Gould, Crowell, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, Belfast, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Powell, Hartford, do.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Garland, Libby, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McLaughlin, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, W. B. Jones & Bro.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Clara W. Elwell, Giles, Salem, do.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, Hallowell, Griscom & Co.
Schr H. Baker, Webber, Portland, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Trainer, Norwich, do.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, Washington, Castner Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Dart, Calloway, Washington, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Middletown, Captain.
Schr Ontara, Huntley, Portsmouth, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tioga, Morse, from New Orleans, via Havana, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. A. Allen.
Schr Bee, Hearn, 3 days from James river, with lumber to I. B. Phillips.
Schr Leesburg, Davis, from Bucks' Harbor, via Delaware Breakwater.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, from Boston.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, from Boston.
Schr Ontara, Huntley, from Boston.
Schr Reading RR. No. 42, Powell, from Mystic.
Schr Garland, Libby, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Elwell, Gibbs, from Boston.
Schr W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, from Hallowell.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, from Newport.
Schr M. A. Loughery, Loughery, from Norwich.
Schr Franklin, Tice, from Millville.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Bath.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, from Black Rock.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Jenkins, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 27th ult.
Barque Barlow, Dunn, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst., off Nantucket.
Barque Ellen Stevens, Crouchen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Brig Kossack, Elliott, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig W. H. Parks, lately ashore at Tybee, sailed for Darien 3d inst.
Brig Arichat West, Paon, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 22d ult., no lat. etc.
Brig Scotland, Rose, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Schr Frigate Bird, Johnson, hence, at St. John, N. B., 7th inst.
Schr Bonny Boat, Kelly; E. B. Wheaton, Little; C. E. Elmer, Haley; Silver Magnet, Watson; and S. A. Boice, Boice, hence, at Boston 8th inst.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr D. McQueen, Thompson, hence, at Baltimore 5th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 6th inst.
Schr H. Crosby, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Weymouth 4th inst.
Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, hence, at Portland 5th instant.
Schr S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, hence, at Weymouth 3d inst., and sailed on the 6th to return.
Schrs Crest of the Wave, Young, hence for Boston, and Wellington, Barber, do. for Bath, at Edgartown 5th inst.
Schr Mary Riley, Riley, hence, at Weymouth 5th instant.
Schrs Fly, Fennimore, and M. E. Coyne, Facemire, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.
Schrs J. C. Brooks, Burgess; M. Tilton, Fritzinger; and S. H. Sharp, Webb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 6th inst.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, hence, at Danvers 3d instant.
Schr R. Borden, Borden, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, sailed from Fall River 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Spanish Government has declared all the Italian ports foul with cholera, and vessels coming from any port of Italy will have to perform ten days quarantine at Port Mahon.

A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid fifteen fathoms S.SE. of a vessel sunk in eight fathoms at low water spring tides, with the South Race's Bank buoy bearing N. by E. by compass, and distant about two miles.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, June 24, 1867.

The Italian Government has given notice that from the 5th day of May, 1867, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on the Santa Croce Rock, near Viesta, on the coast of Italy.

The light is a fixed white light, visible from seaward between the bearings S.SW. round by S. and W. to N.; it is elevated 131 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of fifteen miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the fourth order.

The tower is octagonal, whitish stone color, rising from the keeper's dwelling, and its position, as given, is lat. 41 52 N., lon. 16 12½ E. of Greenwich.

The light is intended to indicate the position of Gargano head.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand,
Also, WOOL SACKS.
4 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1] No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN

and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant, 1st class, 2·25; 2d class, 1·50

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.

At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily (Sundays excepted), from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.

The 6·30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

June 3d, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·50 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3·40 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11·50 A. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 2·00, 4·30, 6·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6·00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 6·30, 7·15 and 8 A. M., 4·00 and 6·30 (daily) P. M. The 7·15 A. M. Train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·15 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6·00 A. M.
Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9·15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5·18 P. M.
Mail	4·40 P. M.
Freight	11·40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7·08 A. M.
Accommodation	5·45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5·30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6·28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at 10·15 A. M., 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1·00 P. M., 3·15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY

Leaves Vine street at 7·30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4·40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

6 24 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Pottstown at 6·20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8·45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7·00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M. and 1·00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1·00 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·06 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8·45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4·48 and 10·30 A. M., and 4·20 and 11·15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10·10 A. M., and 4·40 and 5·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M. 4 8]

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

WEST CHESTER TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M. 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7·00 P. M., and 10·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 and 6·50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5·30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take trains leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

City Passenger cars, on Market street, will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers into the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

4 1 HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE

AND

United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [7 13m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General agent Norfolk, Va.
C. J. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above-named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. Cor. of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming Valleys, before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day.

6 26 1m ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

6 20 19 1 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5·40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7·30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9·00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4·10 P. M.
Day Express	6·20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7·10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9 50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM

foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May, Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M. Morning Mail.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

An additional Fast Express train will be added on Saturday, July 13, leaving Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; returning, leave Cape Island at 9·00 A. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leave Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leave Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, July 2, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May, Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train and 3¼ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4·08 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6·45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8·10 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
Mail Train leaves Erie	10·25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10·10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7·00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5·00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1·00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7·15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8·35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5·40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12·00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6·40 A. M. and Oil City at 9·50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7·30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4·35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1] General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·06 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., run ing through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11] HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

2 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20]

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1867.

A Copperhead Splurge.

MR. BROOKS, of New York, entertained the House of Representatives yesterday with an amusingly mixed-up tirade against the Reconstruction bill, in which he reminded one of a cross between George Francis Train and Petroleum V. Nasby. He travelled from Faneuil Hall to the "Plains of Marathon," and from the "tomb of Washington and the Home of Monticello" to the "Pass of Thermopylæ." He compared Virginia to a "lost Pleiad." Magna Charta, King John, and the Barons were duly trotted out. The Tartars and the Duke of Alva were not forgotten. Something was said about Hungary and the Emperor of Austria. Despotism, military edicts, oppression, and several other exciting topics were discussed. Mr. Brooks grew courageously grandiloquent: "He did not know what the President of the United States would do, but he knew what *he himself* (that means Mr. Brooks) would do before sending this bill back to Congress. He would send Sheridan to Massachusetts and Maine, and Sickles to Walrussia to teach the Esquimaux." Having thus disposed of the irrepressible Phil. and the obnoxious Dan., Mr. Brooks next informed the wondering House what he would do in case of impeachment: "If *he* were President Johnson, he would never let Congress enforce upon *him* a law entirely subversive of the Constitution of the United States." Fortunately, as "he" is *not* President Johnson, but *is* "Booby Brooks," the country may rest easy. The earth will probably continue to revolve on its axis as usual.

It is amusing to see with what perfect indifference the country listens to the ravings of these Copperhead fanatics. Their empty declamation passes unheeded as the idle wind. The people have listened to it for the past five years; it has become an old story. All this talk about "military despotism" at the South, "States annihilated," and the like, fails to awaken the slightest interest in the popular mind. And why should it? Here is this fellow Brooks—a pro-slavery doughface who crawled on his belly in the dust at the feet of the slave power as long as there was a slave power—what does *he* know about the true spirit of the Constitution, or what appreciation has *he* of popular rights? What right has he to take the name of Liberty on his lips, polluted by a life-long defense of slavery?

If these demagogues of the Copperhead order, like this man Brooks, could only obliterate the history of the past six years; if they could roll back the mighty revolution that has taken place during that time, and bring back the "dark ages" of pro-slavery domination in this country, then they might have a chance to do something. As it is, they are out of place. They are fossils of a former era. They lived in another age. Their time has gone by.

The people are profoundly conscious that the nation has passed through a great war. That fact is to them a living reality, and determines their political action. They know that this reconstruction of the South is but the completion of the great work they have had in hand since 1861. They are not to be turned aside from finishing it. It is a work for the future peace and stability and freedom of the nation. The strong hand of military power is necessary at the South now, that liberty and tranquillity may prevail hereafter. The work being done there is not in the interest of despotism, but in that of freedom. The rebuilding of the political structure is going on upon a truly democratic basis; and it is this very fact that rouses the anger and excites the terror of such old-time worshippers of slavery and caste as this man Brooks. There is just where the shoe pinches. It is not despotism, but the lack of it, at the South that they mourn over.

DICKENS.—It is said that there are no less than seven different publishing houses engaged at the present time in issuing uniform editions of the works of Charles Dickens. The enormous demand which can authorize such a supply, may convey to us a feeble estimate of the great power and widespread popularity secured by that writer. In it we see very great cause for congratulation. He has ever been the advocate of the poor and the oppressed. The wrongs of the ward of Chancery received his attention in "Bleak House;" the Debtors' Prison in "Little Dorrit;" the poor who fear a pauper's place in the poorhouse in "Our Mutual Friend"—in fact, all the social tyrannies received his scathing criticism. The good he has accomplished will never be known in this world, but to him and his kind, like Tom Hood, the champion of the sewing girls, will be uttered the blessing: "Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, ye did it unto me."

MR. BINGHAM OF OHIO.—A pleasant feature of the proceedings in the House of Representatives yesterday was a powerful and eloquent speech by Representative Bingham, of Ohio, in reply to Brooks, of New York. Mr. Bingham is an able though sometimes eccentric man, and was last session betrayed into a false position in seeming antagonism to the Republican party. He put himself right yesterday, both in speech and act, and was warmly congratulated by prominent Republicans.

The Passage of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill in the House.

THE House of Representatives yesterday promptly passed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill reported by Mr. Stevens the day before. The bill is a brief one, and declares in section first the true intent and meaning of the acts of March 2 and March 22, 1867, commonly known as the Reconstruction acts, to have been that the then existing Governments in the late Rebel States were "illegal and void';' and that, if they were thereafter continued, they were to be subject in all respects to the military commanders of the respective districts and to the authority of Congress.

Section 2 provides that the said acts shall be construed to authorize the officer in command of any district to remove or suspend from office any person exercising authority under any so-called State Government, and to appoint another in his stead, and to set aside any act or proceeding of said so-called State Government, and also to render valid any acts heretofore done by any such military officer.

Section 3 covers the matter of registration, providing that the oath of the party to be registered shall only be taken as *prima facie* evidence, liable to be contradicted by other witnesses, and by either record or parole evidence. The registrars are empowered to remove from the lists the names of persons who have been already registered, but were not entitled to be. It also provides that the Boards of Registration shall not be bound or governed in their action by any opinion of any officer of the United States Government.

Section 4 provides that no suit shall be entertained in any civil court of the United States against any officer for acts done in obedience to the requirements of the Reconstruction acts.

Section 5 provides that the District Commanders shall not be removed except by the advice and consent of the Senate, or unless by sentence of a court-martial they shall have been convicted and dismissed from the army, or unless the officers themselves shall consent to such removal.

Amendments were also adopted imposing severe penalties upon any person attempting to obstruct the execution of the law, and providing that the right of any person to vote shall not be affected by a pardon from the President for having been engaged in the Rebellion.

Upon this sound, straightforward, and radical measure the entire Republican strength of the House of Representatives was consolidated' and it was passed by a vote of 119 yeas to 31 nays.

We could wish that this same measure might now be taken up and passed with equal promptitude and unanimity by the Senate.

Religion and Recreation not Antagonistic.

IT is with deep regret that we notice an apparently growing antagonism between healthful recreation and professed religion. It seems as though we are returning to the days of the Puritans, and smiles were to be once more considered sinful, and laughter an ungodly thing. The recent action of a General Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, on which we commented a few weeks since, by which they forbid the playing of billiards, and favor the exclusion of all games from the rooms, is a step which we think will be regretted by all Christians who are sensible as well as devout. It is a great mistake for the Church, or any series of religious organizations, to attempt to overstep the bounds laid down as the limits of their authority, and dictate to their members on matters exclusively personal and in no way doctrinal. The discountenancing of chess, checkers, backgammon, and dominoes is not only idle and officious, but is positively stupid, and displays an absence of a proper appreciation of what is required by hygiene, surprising in any set of well-informed men. It is doubtless delightfully instructive to contemplate "Scott's Commentaries," and to ponder over the niceties of "Butler's Analogy." And to do both of these is very right at the right time. But if a man was to do nothing but delight in Paley and Doddridge and Butler and Scott, we have our doubts whether the return of spring would not find him in the State Asylum near Media, erected for the benefit of the feeble-minded and insane. Yet just such an excess does the resolution of the Young Men's Christian Association contemplate. We had, indeed, mistaken the object of that organization. We had supposed its rooms to be a place where a pleasant and harmless entertainment for an evening could be supplied to young men. But if the acme of perfection is to be, what the Chicago Association gloried in, a building in which there were allowed no games of any kind, but merely instructive conversations and edifying lectures on free-will and the character of Martin Luther, we fear that the public billiard-rooms will secure most of those whose presence in the rooms the Association professes to desire. We do not know whether such is the idea of the organization in Philadelphia, and we hope for its usefulness that it is not.

We have been led to refer to the action of the Convention merely because it is typical of a mistaken idea, which will, if not corrected, do much harm. We speak of an antagonism between religion and animal spirits. It is useless to attempt to keep a man quiet, and especially a young man, by merely conversing to him on lofty topics. Human nature is too frail for such a consummation, and the result of the effort will be to drive him to the reverse of what mistaken earnestness so much desires him to secure. We must take young men as we find them, and we do not find them intellectual beings, wishing only metaphysical discussions. They have energy, enthusiasm, and activity, and the Church should utilize these qualities to herself. The Roman Church has done so for centuries. Out of the young men she has made her race of Loyolas and Ximenes, who have been the pillars to the Papal throne. The Protestant Church should imitate her example, and turn the spirits of her followers to her own good. The first step in this direction is to surround them with all lawful pleasures that are not absolutely wicked, so as to keep them from what are pleasing but also criminal. The young will have amusement; and if it is forbidden within the pale of religious influences, they will go beyond that pale, and be gratified. We therefore think that all such organizations as that of the Young Men's Christian Association should encourage all harmless games, and by making the rooms attractive draw the lovers of amusement to themselves, and away from the gambling and the pageantry and excitement of other establishments. To do this they should be supplied with chess and all such games, and we do not think that even billiards ought to be excluded, for, in itself, it is not sinful. We know that these views will shock some of those who have not given the matter careful thought, but we live in an age of progress, and while vice in all its forms is creeping into every department, shall we not seek to correct the mistakes in our religious organizations? Any physician of enlightenment will tell the questioner that recreation is essential to health. The faculties must be relieved of strain by amusement. The deepest thinkers always have allotted to themselves hours for pleasure, in which they can throw off their mental chains and play, without an exercise of thought. It is to produce this relaxation that all who are fond of sport indulge in it. It is as necessary to the well-being of the man, and especially the young man, as sleep or food. And it is a grievous error to oppose to it the canons of the religious world. If the plan favored by the Montreal Conventionists was generally adopted, it would drive the rest of the members away from the organization; and while it might produce a Dr. Edwards or an Adam Smith, it would place half its followers in early graves, and the rest would belong to the class of "Jacks" who, with all work and no play, turned out to be very dull boys.

SENATOR TRUMBULL yesterday made one of those sound, logical, exhaustive speeches upon the Reconstruction question for which he is so justly celebrated. The opposition may declaim and denounce, but they have no arguments with which to meet the facts and deductions of the Illinois Senator.

AFFAIRS IN RICHMOND.

Pending Financial Crisis—The Chief Hotels Reported About to Close—The Appointment of Negroes on the Police Recommended—The Project of Electing a Black Mayor—Governor Pierpont's Forthcoming Address to the People of Virginia—Registration.

RICHMOND, July 9.—Rumor on the street had it to-day that three hotels in this city—the Powhatan, Pollard, and Spottswood—are about being closed up or sold out. Neither of the three has been paying for some time, and even the Exchange, which has the name of receiving the lion's share of Southern patronage, was unable a few days ago to meet a bill, falling due on Broad street, the Bowery of Richmond. Paralytic symptoms have attacked all kinds of business. Two stores closed to-day, and the average number now along the street, either for rent or for sale, reckons three on every block.

The city territory having been extended, sixteen extra policemen were put on duty last evening within the new acquisition. In connection with this, General Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, denied to-day the report giving him credit for issuing an order to the Mayor to appoint half of the additional force of policemen from the negro population. He, however, advises the step to be taken, as it must inevitably come.

The quarterly report of the First National Bank, published this morning, shows its resources to aggregate over $1,500,000, consisting in part of $200,000 in United States bonds. The profit, after deducting expenses and loss, amounts to $32 000.

The *Examiner* of this morning believes that if the negroes can elect a black Mayor in this city, they will do so and snub the demoralized whites. In a county near Richmond a negro is a candidate for the Convention, who cannot write.

A scrap of Governor Pierpont's address to the people of Virginia, expected in full next week, appeared in the *Whig* this morning. He gives the already published platform of the party, who will hold their convention here on the 1st of August, and says substantially, there are people in the State who regard the United States Government with hostility; others of the white population who do not, and few of the colored who ever did. He regards the Republican party as the one of progress, opposed by another who were in favor of the Confederacy and against the suffrage of the colored people. The object of the call for a convention was to do away with the parties, and strive in common for the general good. He believes the colored people express no desire to elect any but honest and capable men to office, and disclaims the intention of ruling them out of the convention who were engaged in the Rebellion. If they are in favor of the call they are invited to attend.

The colored majority on the registration lists to-day is two hundred and fifty. Accounts from the southwestern part of the State and valley show large majorities for the whites.

MADAME JUAREZ IN NEW ORLEANS.

The Wife of the Liberal President to be Furnished Transportation in a United States Vessel to Mexico—The Cutter Wilderness Ordered to Wait for Her—The Austrian Troops in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—M'me Juarez, the wife of the Mexican President, long expected by her friends, arrived here with an escort this evening, and is being feted at the Mexican Consul's. Among other distinguished Mexicans of her suite, Senor Romero is staying at the St. Charles Hotel. She was received very quietly, owing to the outburst of popular indignation elicited by the death of Maximilian not having yet subsided.

She will leave in the United States revenue cutter Wilderness, to-morrow morning, that vessel, notwithstanding all allegations to the contrary, and all insinuations of other pressingly important missions to Vera Cruz, having been detained, by an understanding with the State Department, until her arrival. It is generally understood among the well informed that the ruse of the cutter leaving, or being about to leave, with important documents was an after-thought, the United States authorities not caring, after what has occurred, to honor the wife of the Liberal President in so pronounced a manner.

This is, I am informed upon unquestionable authority, the real gist of the muddle concerning the Wilderness, regarding which certain telegrams have conveyed a false impression. Collector Kellogg to-day received a telegram from the Secretary of the Treasury asking for information, and returned answer that the documents were all on board, but that the vessel would wait.

The Austrian Consul has received orders to provide subsistence for the Austrian soldiers recently landed at Mobile, and they will be returned here in a day or two. The unfortunates are to be furnished with transportation from this place to Europe, or to be permitted to remain and settle in the country, as they may individually elect.

General Klapka on Hungarian Independence.

From L'Independance Belge, June 24.

We have received from General Klapka the subjoined epistle, which we gladly publish:—

Mr. Editor:—I have greeted with joy the re-establishment of the constitution of my country. I have beheld with satisfaction the solemn act of the coronation, and, above all, have applauded the measures of justice and reconciliation, the adoption of which accompanied it. I trust that after our painful struggles and protracted suffering, a better era is about to dawn for Hungary, and believe it to be the duty of every good patriot to aid with his efforts and favor with his earnest prayers the work of political and material reconstruction.

After nineteen years' absence, it is natural that I should experience a great desire to revisit my country. I hope to return to my native land as soon as stress of private affairs will allow me to take my departure, and trust the reception extended me will be hearty and cordial.

Be kind enough, sir, to publish the foregoing lines, receiving, with many thanks, the assurance of my high consideration.

BRUSSELS, June 22, 1865. GEORGE KLAPKA.

—It is reported that the young Duke of Hamilton bet the Marquis of Hastings £20,000 that the latter would not win £20,000 at Ascot. The foolish young Duke—who is far on the road to ruin—loses the wager.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 $4p

I. O. O. F.
FIRST GRAND UNION EXCURSION OF LODGES
FRIENDSHIP, DECATUR,
AMITY, MORNING STAR,
AND ENTERPRISE,
TO
CAPE MAY ON WEDNESDAY, July 17.
Tickets, $1 75.
Children's Tickets, 90c.
For sale at HALL N. SIXTH Street, of the Committee, and at No. 47 S. Second Street.
FINNEY'S BRASS AND STRING BAND ON THE OCCASION. [7 10 5t
Last Boat leaves Market Street Wharf at 6 A. M.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.—On Wednesday (this evening), 10th instant, at the WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets, the Presbytery of Philadelphia will ordain Mr. FRANCIS HEYL, JR., to the work of the ministry, and dismiss him to his chosen field of labor in Northern India. The services will begin at a quarter before 8 o'clock. 1t*

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI MEETING.—The semi-Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association of the Central High School will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 10.
CHARLES BUCKWALTER, President.
JOHN F. McDEVITT, Secretary 7 9 2t

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the eighth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon are hereby notified that the eighth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, 1867.
By resolution of the Board of Directors.
6 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY, will be held at the Office, No. 429 WALNUT Street, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., to take action on the reduction of Capital Stock and other important business.
7 6 5t ROBERT THOMPSON, Treasurer.

GEORGE W. FORD, DOCK STREET, one door below Third, collects Bounty, Pension; Ration Money, and all claims against the Government. For a speedy settlement, call on Mr. FORD who is well versed with all the details of the business. 4 12 1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory. No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, northwest corner of FORTY-FIRST and HAVERFORD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, July 9, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
FIVE PER CENT,
on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 19th instant.
The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL P. HURN,
7 10 wsm5t Treasurer.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this date, a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share was declared, payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 11th inst.
Transfer Books closed until 11th inst.
7 2 2w WM. W. COLKET, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, free of taxes.
7 8 2w CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Piano-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwstf NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH.—CABLE DESPATCH, PARIS EXPOSITION, July 1, 1867:—
"STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL OF MERIT *for the highest degree of perfection in grand, square, and upright Pianos and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of Piano-fortes, with the strongest indorsement of the* SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY."
In addition to the above, Steinway & Sons have received the following Cable despatch:—
"PARIS, July 4.
"The great Societe des Beaux Arts, of Paris, have, after a careful examination of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, of New York, *their Grand Testimonial Medal, for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos.*"
Warerooms, first floor of Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East Fourteenth street, between Fourth avenue and Irving place, New York. 3 24p
PHILADELPHIA WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICE
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 tmw$4p

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES
FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,
FURNISHING FROM TEN TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.
This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.
The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,
NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Where the machines can be seen in operation.
FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.
Send for a Pamphlet. 7 8mwf3m

FARRELL & HERRING'S SAFES.
STORE, NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET.
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.
MORE TESTIMONY OF THEIR SALAMANDER VIRTUES.
NORFOLK, Va., May 27, 1867.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia:—
Gentlemen—On the 6th instant the large Four-Story Iron-front Warehouse, then occupied by us as a first-class Liquor Store, was entirely destroyed by fire, and although the heat was intense, all our Papers, Books, and Accounts were preserved in good order in one of your Safes.
The Safe, however, is not fit for use again; therefore we desire to get another from you, provided you will allow us something for the one we now have. None of the iron work is broken from the Safe, but the sides are puffed out, knob broken off, and it is steamed inside; otherwise we believe it all right. We have had an experienced mechanic to examine it, and he gave it as his opinion that the Safe, as it now is, will not be reliable in another fire; but that, under the hands of Safe manufacturers, it can be made good again; and he suggested the idea to us that you might allow us something for it, in our purchase of a new one. The Safe is a small one, and was purchased from you by Mr. William Johnson, formerly liquor dealer in this city, from whom we purchased it. The key is numbered 2017. Let us hear from you.
Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
DOBSON & RAINER,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
S. W. corner ROANOKE Square and W. WIDE WATER Street.
N. B.—We forgot to mention the fact that when the Safe was taken from the fire it was unlocked without difficulty by its own key.
7 10 6t D. & R.

SUMMER TRAVEL
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE,
MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON,
BETHLEHEM,
And all points in the
LEHIGH, MAHANOY, AND
WYOMING VALLEYS
Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.
Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN streets, at 7·45 A. M., 1·20 P. M., and 5·20 P. M.
For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.
ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.
Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WATCHES,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR
BAILEY & CO.,
SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [6 7 fmwtf
No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m$p

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 3m4p*

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF
NINETY-TWO,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY
This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on Company's Railroad, constructed and to be structed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.
DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN.

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL..$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles, Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr., Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham, Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,
WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank,
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

REMOVAL.
THE UNION NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED TO THE
S.E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STS.,
Where they will be located during the erection of their NEW BANKING HOUSE.
N. C. MUSSELMAN,
6 21 fmwimrp CASHIER.

WARRANTED TO CURE
DR FITLER'S
RHEUMATIC REMEDY
RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS
ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29mws tf
No. 29 South FOURTH St

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND STEAMBOAT COMPANIES.
The undersigned beg leave to inform Proprietors of Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamboat Companies that they are now better prepared than ever to supply them with FIRST QUALITY HARD METAL SILVER SOLDERED, TRIPLE-PLATED TABLE WARE, viz.:—Forks and Spoons (heavy stock), Dinner and Tea Castors, Sugars, Creams, Bread and Cake Baskets, Pickle Jars, Side Dishes (all sizes), Syrup Cups, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Knives (plated or unplated), and in fact everything required to furnish tables in the most complete manner.
These goods are all of our own manufacture and plate, bearing our stamp, and warranted in every respect to be as represented.
Our facilities for getting out goods in the shortest possible space of time are unsurpassed. Having furnished some of the largest Hotels and Steamboats in the country, we refer to them with pride, and our Ware can be examined and seen in daily use at the
La Pierre House, Philadelphia.
Ashland House, Philadelphia.
St. Charles Hotel, Pittsburg.
United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.
National Hotel, Washington.
Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis and New Orleans trade.
Steamship Tioga, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, etc. etc.
MEAD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware and Furnishers of Hotels and Steamers,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
4 4 3mrp] SOUTH SIDE SECOND FLOOR.

TO PERSONS GOING OUT OF TOWN.
CALL AT SMITH'S,
NO. 328 CHESNUT STREET
And supply yourselves with
STATIONERY
PORTFOLIOS,
TOURISTS' WRITING DESKS,
DRESSING CASES,
CHESSMEN,
CHECKER BOARDS, ETC.
All kinds of Blank Books, Printing, Stationery Pocket Books, Pocket Cutlery, etc etc., at very greatly reduced prices. 7 6tf

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour, 6 1 3m4p*

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—F. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The case of the Commonwealth vs. Charles S. Johnson, charged with the forgery of a deed, was resumed this morning. In addition to the evidence of the statement made by the defendant to Dr. Harper, to the effect that he had paid money for the property to a man who represented that he had authority to sell it, and that he had put a mortage on it to carry out some speculations, after which he intended to make it all right with Mr. Harper—in addition to this evidence, which was before reported, Richard Norris testified that he had received from the defendant on a loan of $3000, a mortgage on the property, and also two policies of insurance on the property, one for $2000, the other for $2000, as collateral security, after the time when the deed was alleged to have been forged; and Mr. James Harper, the prosecutor, testified that he never saw the deed in question, nor had it in his possession, neither had he received any money for it from him.

Charles E. Kims, an insurance agent, testified to the defendant's having taken out policies of insurance on this property in October or November, 1866.

Alderman Thomas testified that in January or February last the defendant told him that Mr. Harper had given Mr. Alsop the papers of this property in the first instance in order to have a division line drawn between it and the adjoining property. Mr. Alsop gave them to him and he returned them.

Mr. Alsop took them, and he, the defendant, supposed he took them back to Mr. Harper. He also stated, the witness said, that the man representing himself as L. K. Harper, to whom he had paid the money, went out after the bargain had been struck, had the deed drawn and brought it back signed; he did not use the word "executed;" he did not read it with any care whatever, and did not see whether Mrs. Harper's signature was on the deed, or not; he merely glanced over it and put it into the fire-proof; the next the man L. K. Harper took the deed to have some memorandum or other taken, and never brought it back.

Mr. Siddall, the conveyancer who drew the deed, testified that the words "James Harper, of the borough of Easton, late of the city of Philadelphia," were not inserted in the deed at the direction of the defendant, but that he drew the deed at his instance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

FIRES—A STEAMER BADLY DAMAGED, AND DWELLINGS PARTIALLY BURNED.—At half-past 10 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was struck, which proved to be the partial burning of the steam-barge Mount Vernon, lying at pier No. 14, Port Richmond. Before the steamer could get to working, the flames had damaged the upper works of the vessel, and were making good headway to its total destruction, when their progress was checked. The fire originated in the pilot-house, which is in close proximity to the boiler, the heat of which ignited the wood-work. The pilot-house and cabin covering were pretty well burned up, but the greatest damage is sustained in the machinery, which was warped. The loss is estimated at about $3000. No knowledge is had of any insurance. The barge was being loaded with coal, preparatory to a trip to New York. No one was upon it at the time of the fire but a small boy. Messrs. Jacob W. Curst and John Newcomer were the owners, the former being the Captain.

About 11 o'clock the flames broke out of a seamen's boarding-house, located at No. 748 Swanson street, managed by a man named James Morrissey. The boarding-house is a two-story frame structure, of long standing, and the wonder is that the whole of it was not destroyed. The fire was confined to the rear portion of the premises, and extended through to the roof. The principal damage done was by water, the building and furniture being completely saturated. Several of the boarders had retired for the night, and escaped from the building *en deshabille*.

The building adjourning on the south, No. 750, occupied by a rigger named James Graham, who kept a small grocery store, was slightly damaged by fire, and considerably injured by water. Mr. Graham was insured in the Girard Insurance Company. Both buildings were owned by the same party, and were insured in the North American.

The roof of the dwelling No. 236 Juniper street was slightly damaged by fire, which occurred at 8 o'clock this morning.

WIFE BEATING.—Robert Mulholland, residing at No. 70 Laurel street, Nineteenth Ward, was before Recorder Eneu yesterday, charged with beating his wife, Maria Mulholland. It appears that on Sunday last Robert came home and laid down on the settee. Shortly after, his wife went in to see one of her neighbors. The husband followed, and said he wanted her to come home. She replied that she was not doing any harm; but went home in order to pacify him. As soon as they reached the house he caught hold of and dragged her into the yard, and administered to her a terrible beating, striking her with his fist, and kicking her in the head. The wife stated that they had were married on a Tuesday morning about two years ago, and on the Wednesday following he knocked her down, and has been in the habit of beating her ever since, in a most brutal manner. The Recorder committed the heartless brute to prison in default of $1000 bail.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

2 shares Mercantile Library at $7·50	$15·00
LOT OF GROUND—Twenty-second street, below Indiana, Twenty-eighth Ward, 16 by 92½ feet	$70·00
A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING—No. 400 Richmond street, corner of Hanover, 18 by 81 feet	$4000·00
STORE AND DWELLING—No. 265 S. Twentieth street, 15 by 40 feet	$1800·00
HALF INTEREST IN STORE AND DWELLING—No. 266 S. Twentieth street, 15½ by 64½ feet	$1090·00

The sale of the valuable property on the Bristol turnpike was postponed until Fall.

THE FIRE AT ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTHING STORE.—The origin of the fire at the clothing establishment of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, on Saturday, was stated in the morning papers to have been caused by electricity, but the investigations of the Fire Marshal establish the fact from the acknowledgment of one of the employes, that it originated in his throwing the lighted contents of his pipe into a box of sawdust. Owing to the efficiency of the police and others, none of the goods were damaged or carried off.

A BURGLARIOUS TRANSACTION got William Gunter, aged 18, into serious trouble. One night last week he broke a pane of glass from the window of Martin Moran's house, at the northeast corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, and took therefrom clothing to the value of $15. Last evening he was arrested and held by Alderman Fitch to answer at a further hearing on Saturday. A patent clothes-wringer found in his possession, and supposed to have been stolen, awaits an owner at the Twelfth District Station.

SILVER WEDDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding last evening, at their residence, in Cherry street, above Tenth. A large number of relatives and friends gathered around the happy couple, and tendered their congratulations, with handsome and costly presents of silver-ware of almost every description. The whole affair passed off in the most pleasant manner, and the company departed at midnight, showering their benizons and good wishes upon the generous host and fair hostess.

A LITTLE GIRL RUN OVER AND FATALLY INJURED.—Last evening a little girl named Catharine Shelton, aged nine years, residing at No. 1133 Charlotte street, was run over by a heavy wagon at Third and Poplar streets, and so fatally injured that she died this morning. The driver of the wagon, James Brady, living at Forty-first street and Lancaster avenue, was arrested and held by Alderman Shoemaker to answer at a further hearing. The event was purely accidental.

IRISH DEPUTATION.—The farewell meeting to be given to-morrow evening, in the Academy of Music, to the Rev. Drs. Denham and Hall, of the Irish Presbyterian Church, promises to be one of national interest. We understand this will be the last opportunity of hearing these distinguished strangers. No persons will be admitted without tickets, which are to be had gratuitously at Mr. Ashmead's book store, Chesnut, below Eighth street.

ARRESTED UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—William Vernon and Robert Markwood were arrested this morning, on the West Chester road, near Market street, each carrying a number of defunct, half-picked fowls. Alderman Maule committed them to answer at Court.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.

WAREROOMS NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.

OUR INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.—Messrs. Joseph N. Ruch & Co., at the Shawnese and Kanawha Mills, Frankford, Philadelphia, have put into the market the finest linseys ever yet produced in this country. The fabric henceforth elevates the "Ruch & Co.'s linsey" to the dignity of a standard dress goods; and the retail trade is discerning that in this fabric they have a material of great endurance, of unfading color, and in appearance fully as beautiful as the very best of the imported poplins or Scotch plaids. The styles include a multiplicity of patterns, adapted to every taste. The fabric is even superior to the best linseys imported. Personal supervision of the mills, by Messrs. Ruch & Co., has resulted in a success that is placing their goods upon every counter throughout the Union. The yarns are dyed by a process of which the proprietors of the Shawnese and Kanawha Mills hold the secret, and the completed fabric is as soft, and bears a surface as beautiful, as a cachemire d'ecosse. We have seen efforts made to discharge the colors, but without avail. To supply the demand for the "Ruch & Co.'s goods" we learn requires the running of the mills night and day, while every competent operative applying for employment is immediately secured.

The Shawnese and Kanawha Mills are also producing ginghams of various qualities, and in colors of guaranteed permanence, that ultimately will drive from the market the foreign fabrics, and that are now recognized as standard throughout the trade. Messrs. Ruch & Co. have two of the finest mills upon this continent, and to them the country is largely indebted for the development of American industry, and for bringing to the point of perfection the manufacture of such staple fabrics as American linseys and American ginghams. For neither of these textiles do we now require the aid of foreign looms. The trade throughout the Union will find that, wherever they introduce the "Ruch & Co." linseys and ginghams, the demand will be, as it is wherever they are known, continually upon the increase.

Alpaca and Drop d'Ete Sacks.
Linen and Duck Sacks, White and Colored.
White and Fancy Linen Pants.
White and Fancy Linen Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
Linen Dusters—large assortment.
All kinds, styles and sizes of Summer Goods generally.
Half way between FIFTH and SIXTH Streets. BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices*.

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call.

PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

CONGRESSMAN SCHENCK, of Ohio, introduced a resolution into Congress to bestow a vote of thanks on Petroleum V. Nasby for the good he has done the country in general, and, we suppose, Mr. Schenck, in particular. We hope Congress, when it passes that vote, will also pass one of thanks to Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent Clothiers under the Continental, on account of the number of *good habits* it has spread through the country.

PHLEBOTOMY.—When Dr. Sangrado found his patients weak he gave them water gruel. When they got weaker he bled them, and dosed them with calomel and jalap. Gil Blas tells us they almost invariably died. A good many people are killed that way yet. The world in general, however, has found out that, in cases of debility and premature decay, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the true life-sustaining cordial. This tonic is a powerful and perfectly harmless restorative. But it does more than invigorate. It regulates and purifies. While it builds up the strength and infuses vitality into the blood, it brings all the secretions into harmony with the laws of health. The feebler sex find it invaluable in the various physical difficulties to which their organization renders them subject. In all hysterical and hypochondrical cases its effect is magical. The infirmities of age are alleviated by its use; and where the circulation is torpid, and there is a tendency to paralysis, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are recommended as a means of reinvigorating the system and prolonging life.

At this season of the year particularly, when midsummer's scorching heat does so much towards reducing the vital energies of the body, this inestimable tonic and stomachic produces a wonderful effect. By it the strength is increased, the appetite preserved, and firmness and elasticity given to the system.

A GENTLEMAN of great medical knowledge says that a more genial, wholesome, and effectual tonic and appetizer than Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters was never discovered. He recommends it for Dyspepsia, for Liver Complaint, for Exhaustion, Weakness, for a Want of Appetite, and for Mental Depression. It is an agreeable stimulant, and is equally adapted to young and old. Persons of sedentary habits, like clergymen, lawyers, merchants, and delicate females, are particularly benefited by its use.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne and at half the price.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—Chevalier's Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

CANCER, SCROFULA, AND GOITRE.—No combination of medicines has ever been so successful in removing these diseases as DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. It has effected cures truly astonishing, not only of *Cancer* and other disorders of that class, but has removed the most stubborn *Diseases of the Skin, Swellings, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc. etc.* This medicine enters into the circulation, and eradicates diseases wherever located. It purifies the blood and other fluids of the body; removes obstruction in the pores of the skin; and reduces the enlargements of the glands or bones; it increases the appetite, removes headache and drowsiness, invigorates the whole system, and imparts animation to the constitution. There is nothing superior to it in the whole Materia Medica. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THERE is no business or branch of trade in which skill, knowledge, and enterprise are more essential than in the drug business; nor is there any branch of human industry in which more charlatanism and imposture prevail. It is, therefore, to the interest of the public to carefully discriminate between the true and false druggist. This can easily be done by a simple practical application of that rule which is as true in matters of business as morals, "By their fruits (or results) you shall know them." Judged by this rule, Helmbold is a true druggist, and those well-known medicines, known as "Helmbold's Preparations," are legitimate remedies. These latter have been before the public prominently for many years, and have been universally successful; the Extract of Buchu, especially, has secured the public confidence. For its appropriate diseases it is without a rival.—*Daily Tribune, N. Y.*

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

PORCELAIN PICTURES only $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Call and examine specimens. Velvet and other cases on hand.

NOTWITHSTANDING the warm weather and the great dullness of affairs generally, subscriptions to the Washington Library Company, in aid of the Riverside Institute, are rapidly pouring in. The excellence of the finely executed engravings given with each share of stock is more than an inducement to subscribe towards this benevolent object. These same engravings are selling at retail at fifty per cent. more than it costs those who purchase stock. Besides this, a present is guaranteed for each certificate of stock held. The engravings may be seen at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, and at all the local agencies.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & CO.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. FARSON & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

HO! FOR ATLANTIC CITY AND CAPE MAY.—
Gentlemen's Linen Drawers, $1·75.
Gentlemen's Gauze Shirts, $1 00.
Gentlemen's Linen Collars, $2·50 per dozen.
MCINTIRE & BRO., 1035 Chesnut street.

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Linen, Alpaca, and Duck. ☜
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WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF PHILA.,
S. E. CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
Note.—Linen Dusters Sacks and Alpacas by the dozen at low prices

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St

MARRIED.

ALKINS—DUBOSQ.—On the 5th instant, by Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. GEORGE E. ALKINS, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE DUBOSQ, of Montgomery Square, Pa.

EVANS—MULLEN.—On the 7th instant, at Pottstown, by the Rev. George F. Miller, Mr. REECE C. EVANS to Miss SARAH ANN MULLEN, both of Philadelphia.

STORY—HERSEY.—On the 6th of June, by the Rev. J. H. Peters, GEORGE W. STORY, of this city, to Miss MARTHA J. HERSEY, of Delaware.

DIED.

GOULD.—On the 8th instant, MARY, wife of Charles Gould, Sr., in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, Sharpnack street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SNYDER.—On the morning of the 9th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Snyder, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1136 Pearl street, on Friday morning at 7½ o'clock, without further notice.

YEAGER.—On the 9th instant, Mr. JOHN GEORGE YEAGER, after a lingering illness, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1632 N. Fourth street, on Friday morning, the 12th instant, at 7·45 o'clock.

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE-CASES ARE NEATLY ornamented, and contain four sizes of needles, each in its separate and convenient holder. They are not costly, and every orderly housewife should have one for her work-basket. Sold by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

LUMBER MEASURERS' STICKS AND canes of several forms. A variety of Yard-sticks, Rules, Tailors' Squares, Steel squares, and Tape Measures, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SHREDS OF THREADS, SCRAPS OF paper, pins, needles, dirt, and dust are all gathered up by the Patent Carpet Sweeper, quite as well as in sweeping with a broom, and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, [4 18 5p
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15§

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
[1 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN
Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [5 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—
PAUL E. GIRARD,
FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER,
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PHILADELPHIA 6 22 5p]

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 27 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
TO
CROQUET PLAYERS.
GAMES
$7·50, $10·00, AND $12·00,
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, ETC.,
FOR SALE AT
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 6 25 3m

BAUGH'S RAW BONE
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
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BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
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GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THIRD EDITION

THE TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning: Messrs. Carrington, Pierrepont, and Wilson for the prosecution, and Messrs. Merrick and Bradley, Sr. and Jr., for the defense. The prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Court was opened, and the jurors called at 10·13 A. M.

Thomas J. Raybold sworn—The witness lives at No. 65 North Howard street, Baltimore, and was at Ford's Theatre on the 14th of April, 1865; had charge of the front of the theatre, and was also in charge of the boxes; I saw Mr. James R. Ford give a ticket for the President's family that night to a messenger; the main door leading from the vestibule to the theatre was closed by the witness, and locked at about 9 o'clock A. M. on that day, and placed the key in his money-drawer; Mr. Laitz called afterwards to go into the theatre; the witness unlocked the door and let him pass in; it remained open a few minutes, and was then locked, and the key again put away; the doors leading to the stage were all fastened on the inside; the witness had charge of the auditorium, and the private boxes were in a bad condition; they were injured during Mrs. Bowers' engagement.

The witness went to box 8 to show a gentleman in. The door was locked and an usher had the key. The witness broke the door open to allow the gentleman to go in. The witness was in front of the theatre several times on the evening of the assassination; was not out between the second and third acts. The witness directed a black man to go the room and get a chair and place it in the box. The witness afterwards saw the chair in the box. There was a sofa, a small arm chair, and a rocking chair in the box. The rocking chair had long rockers and was placed behind the door. The witness never saw the prisoner at the bar before. The outer door leading to the boxes never had a fastening on it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pierrepont—The witness never saw the bar, but saw the hole in the wall; the screws were in the keeper, hanging on the door; the rehearsal commenced about 11 o'clock; it was customary to call rehearsal at 11 o'clock; the rehearsal did not commence at 10 o'clock; the witness came to the theatre that morning between 8 and 9 o'clock; did not state before the conspiracy commission that the rehearsal commenced at 10 o'clock; the witness saw the rehearsal going on at fifteen minutes past 11; thought it took about three hours; went to his dinner about 4 o'clock that afternoon; was about the theatre until that time, and the witness' duties required him to be in the office; witness was on the stage after rehearsal; did not know how often the scenes were pushed in and out during rehearsal; the first scene was about twenty feet from the footlights; there was but one door to enter the theatre during the play; after the play was over four doors were opened, but one door was used for an entrance; the stage entrance was on the south of the theatre; witness first left theatre in the morning to go to the *Star* office; took an advertisement to the *Star*, and returned from the office immediately; the witness was connected with the theatre more than a year; witness commanded a company during the Rebellion, and was with General Pope in the Valley; he was taken home sick after the battle of Cedar Mountain.

By Mr. Bradley—The witness was not on the Rebel side in the war.

Dr. William O. Baldwin sworn—The witness was a medical officer during the Rebellion in the United States army; knew John Lee who was a detective at the Provost Marshal's office; knew his reputation as being bad among the people around the office. The witness would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Did not remember who he heard speak ill of Lee; it was a common report about the office; there were a large number of clerks and detectives about the office.

John H. Wise sworn—Witness knew John Lee; had never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned.

By Mr. Carrington—The witness was an officer here, and well acquainted in the city.

By Mr. Merrick—During the pursuit of the men charged with the assassination, did you meet Lee in the lower part of Maryland?

Q. Did he tell you he did not know John H. Surratt and had never seen him?

The question ruled out by the Court.

V. B. Munson sworn—The witness is a clerk in the War Department; knew John Lee; his reputation as a man of truth is bad, and would not believe his oath in a case of life and death.

Cross-examined.—Witness is a clerk in the same department with Mr. Calvert, who testified yesterday; never talked much with Calvert about Lee; witness' business during the war was to pay rewards for the apprehension of deserters; he saw Lee frequently at the Department; witness would believe him in trivial matters, perhaps, but not in serious business, and in general business the witness would believe him if there was no inducement for him to speak falsely.

By Mr. Merrick—If the witness was to be held responsible for the truth or falsehood of what Lee said, whether under oath or not, the witness would not believe him.

Lemuel L. Orme sworn—Lives in Prince George county; I am a farmer and trader; the witness knows John F. Tibbets; his reputation for truth and veracity is very bad; the witness knew him from a boy; would not believe his oath; Tibbets first was on the Southern side, and afterwards on the Union side; the witness tried during the war to keep between both parties.

Cross-examined—The witness don't know whom he has heard speak ill of him, except the witness' brother; since he was grown up he never had a good character; he was never spoken of as a good man, and never heard him called a gentleman; he owed the witness' brother George money, which he refused to pay.

By Mr. Bradley—The witness can't remember individuals' names who spoke of him before the war, but his character was bad generally in the community; the witness testified at the conspiracy trial; the witness then testified concerning a Mr. Thomas; the witness heard the names of the conspirators who were being tried; the witness then testified against the character of Mr. Thomas.

William J. Watson sworn—The witness resides in Prince George county; the witness knows John F. Tibbets; his father is the witness' nearest neighbor; the witness has always lived in that vicinity; the witness is not his uncle; he has heard that the witness' grandmother and Tibbets' great grandmother were cousins, but don't know anything about that; Tibbets never told the witness that Mrs. Surratt would give $1000 to any one who would kill Lincoln.

The witness had a conversation with Tibbets about Mrs. Surratt last April; it was in regard to the quarrel going on in the House of Representatives between Mr. Butler and Mr. Bingham; he took sides with Mr. Butler, that Mrs. Surratt was innocent.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know Tibbets' character?

Witness—I had rather be excused from answering.

Cross-examined—The witness testified at the Conspiracy trial; Tibbets never called the witness uncle; some few call witness uncle on account of the witness' age; witness took Mr. Bingham's side in the conversation with Mr. Tibbets, and held that Mrs. Surratt was guilty; witness thinks so now.

By Mr. Merrick—Do you know Tibbets character for truth and veracity?

Witness—I do not wish to say; his father is my intimate friend, and a good man; he is my near neighbor.

Mr. Merrick—Answer the question.

Witness—I must say his character is bad for truth and veracity.

B. J. Naylor sworn—The witness lives in Prince Georges' county; lives near Mr. Watson; witness is a farmer; knows John F. Tibbets; his father lives near witness; John T. Tibbets' character is bad in that neighborhood; the witness would not believe him on his oath; would not believe anything he would say.

George E. Orme, sworn—The witness lives in Oquesco District, Prince Georges county; has lived there nearly all his life; John F. Tibbets was raised near there; witness knows him; his character for truth is bad; witness would not believe him on his oath.

Cross-examined—Tibbets has dealt with the witness; he has owed witness money, and witness got it through law; witness talked about Tibbets in the neighborhood; Tibbets was in the war; the witness was opposed to secession and also to coertion; did not like to see fighting; Tibbets learned the blacksmithing trade of his father; witness was not in either army; he was opposed to the fighting, and believes the troubles of the country could have been better settled without fighting.

By Mr. Bradley—His character was the same in the neighborhood before the war; he kept doing bad things all the time; he got money out of various people by falsehood.

By Mr. Pierrepont—Tibbets showed witness horses, and when witness and he met they were friendly as brothers up to last fall; there was no ill feeling between us; when we would meet at the Post-Office there was no difficulty between us.

The Court took the usual recess of half an hour.

HORRIBLE MURDER AT WHEELING.

Body of a Man Found in a Railroad Culvert—His Head Severed from the Body.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Monday gives the following particulars of a horrible murder recently committed in that city:—This community was startled on Saturday last, to learn that a murdered man had been found concealed in a stone culvert on the Hempfield Railroad, a short distance beyond the east end of the tunnel. Justice Johnson having been notified, proceeded to the spot and empanelled a jury.

The head was lying by the side of the body, and had, in all probability, been cut off with some sharp instrument. It was decayed so much, however, that it was impossible to say what instrument had been used; nor, from the same cause, was it possible to tell anything about the features of the murdered man, by which he might be identified. On the right arm were two cuts, and one across the palm of the left hand, received probably in the death struggle. The body was dressed in a fine black cloth frock coat, vest and shirt, coarse, dark grey pantaloons, and coarse boots and woollen socks.

The pockets of the pantaloons and coat were turned inside out and had evidently been rifled; in the vest pockets, however, there were found a case of saddler's needles and a ticket for dinner on the Parkersburg Packet Express. A rather large-sized pocket-knife was found on the ground by the side of the body, where it had probably fallen when the pockets were emptied. There were no marks of blood on it to indicate that it had been used. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts. The corpse was interred, by order of the Justice, on Saturday evening.

The body is supposed to be either that of John Andrews, a basket-maker of Wheeling, who mysteriously disappeared two weeks ago, or that of Aloysius Ulrich, of Parkersburg.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.

The Senate Reconstruction Bill.

So many Senators have expressed a desire to speak upon the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, that it is doubtful if a vote is reached upon it this week.

The Impeachment Evidence.

The printed evidence before the Judiciary Committee amounts to about eight hundred pages.

A New Hotel.

A circular has been sent to all Republican Congressmen by leading Republicans of Washington, proposing to build a mammoth hotel on Pennsylvania avenue as the Republican headquarters, if one hundred Republican Congressmen will pledge their patronage.

The October Session.

Mr. Boutwell will, to-day, report from the Judiciary Committee a resolution for a meeting of Congress in October, to take up the impeachment question; four of the Committee—a majority—concur with him, and Mr. Wilson, chairman, disagreeing. Mr. Boutwell will maintain that the Senate is bound to agree to this meeting of Congress for the House to deal with the impeachment question.

The Herald-Stevens Gossip.

The New York *Herald* gossip in regard to statements of Mr. Stevens concerning his colleagues, has made so much mischief that Mr. Stevens rose in his seat to-day to make a formal denial of having made such statements.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. Sumner (Mass.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of his resolution to rescind the resolution of Friday last.

Mr. Sumner, speaking on his motion, said the resolution of Friday was adopted under a misapprehension.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) raised a question of order that discussion was not in order until the Senate decided to take up the resolution.

The Chair decided Mr. Sumner in order, and he proceeded with his remarks, stating that the resolution of Friday was adopted under a misunderstanding of a precedent quoted from Mr. Clay in the Twenty-seventh Congress; and reading from the *Globe* to establish his position, he showed that at the session alluded to one hour was given each day for the consideration of miscellaneous business.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) denied that the action of the Senate on Friday was based on the precedent quoted by Mr. Sumner. It would be seen that in all the opposition to the resolution of Mr. Clay, there was nothing urged against its unconstitutionality. It was a mere matter of business as to the propriety, of which each Senator must decide for himself. He did not believe that the Senate voted under any misapprehension on Friday, but that each member knew precisely what he was voting upon.

Mr. Sumner resumed the floor in favor of his resolution, and, after further remarks from him the Senate refused to take up the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the Reconstruction bill which was under discussion yesterday was taken up.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) took the floor. He was glad, he said, that the Senate had proceeded at this early moment to the consideration of this bill. The peculiar views taken by the Attorney-General of the United States on the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and the apprehension of the members of this body, at least a majority of them, that the President of the United States in the execution of these acts may be governed by the conclusions at which his legal adviser has arrived, has doubtless been the great cause for the reassembling of Congress on the 3d of July. He (Mr. Howard) proposed to ask the indulgence of the Senate for a few minutes in reviewing some of the arguments of the Attorney-General respecting the meaning and intent of the acts of Reconstruction already in existence.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Dawes (Mass.) the time for taking testimony in the Kentucky contested election cases was extended till the 1st of December next.

Mr. Dawes having withdrawn his objection to the request of Mr. Nicholson to be excused from further service on the Committee on Elections, Mr. Nicholson was excused.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) asked leave to offer a preamble and set of resolutions reciting that there has not been any thorough and systematic investigation of the treatment of Union prisoners of war by the Confederate Government and people, and that it is important that such investigation shall be had and a record thereof made, and resolving that a select committee of five be appointed to make such investigation and to record the facts and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper, with power to send for persons and papers, to appoint a clerk and stenographer, and to report an act of grace and amnesty for witnesses who may be implicated.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) objected to the introduction of the resolutions.

Mr. Shanks moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.) inquired of Mr. Shanks whether the investigation should not be referred to the Select Committee appointed last Monday, on motion of Mr. Butler, in reference to the assassination conspiracy.

Mr. Shanks thought not, as that committee had already as much business as it could attend to.

The question on suspending the rules was taken by yeas and nays and resulted yeas 79, nays 28. So the rules were suspended, and the resolutions introduced.

Mr. Dawes called attention to the resolution promising grace and amnesty, and which was copied from that offered the other day by Mr. Butler. It attempted to pledge the faith of the Government, not only that no person shall have used against him the evidence that he may give before the Committee, but that he shall not be tried at all on any evidence from any source.

Mr. Shanks admitted that the resolution was faulty, and said he would withdraw it.

Mr. Spalding (Ohio) argued that the subject should be referred to Mr. Butler's select committee, expressing his opposition to the appointment of so many select committees.

Mr. Shanks demanded the previous question on the adoption of the resolutions. The previous question was seconded.

The joint resolution authorizing the appointment of the committee was adopted:—yeas, 100; nays, 28.

The second resolution, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, was adopted without a division.

The third resolution, promising grace and amnesty to witnesses implicated in the crime, and which had not been withdrawn but simply modified by Mr. Shanks, was rejected:—yeas, 77; nays, 76.

The preamble was then agreed to, after being modified.

From the Plains—Outrage by Soldiers.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—An Omaha despatch says that on Saturday morning some soldiers from Fort Laramie went to Rafferty's Ranche, eight miles distant, demanded whisky, and being refused, threatened to burn the ranche. A second demand being refused, the soldiers attacked the storekeeper, and one of their number was shot. The soldiers then formed in line and fired several shots at the ranche. Subsequently the Provost Marshal, with fifty soldiers, arrested the occupants of the ranche, and took the safe and desk out of the building. The safe was afterwards robbed, and the ranche afterwards burned by the soldiers. The proprietor estimates his loss at sixty thousand dollars. A Court Martial at Fort Laramie was inquiring into the matter.

Indian depredations are again reported on the Platte river.

Lieutenant Kidder, and a guide, who left Fort Sedgwick on the 19th ult., with despatches for General Custer, have not been heard from, and fears are entertained for their safety.

From Canada.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The Hon. Darcy McGee, at a large meeting, gave an explanation showing that the utmost cordiality existed between him and the Government.

A resolution was passed recording the conviction of the meeting, for grave reasons, national and international, that it is most advisable that McGee should have a seat in the Cabinet of the New Dominion.

The burials here last week rose to the alarming number of 144.

An altercation took place at Quebec yesterday, between the officer of the gunboat Aurora and the commander of the American steamer Haze. The officer requested the commander to take down his flag, and the American flatly refused. It is supposed that there has been some breach of marine etiquette on the part of the American commander.

MONTREAL, July 10.—The Lieutenant-General of Quebec has sent for the Hon. M. Cauchon to form a ministry. M. Cauchon at first declined, but subsequently consented to accept the task. Writs for the election will be issued about August 8.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—Madame Juarez and party, numbering fifteen persons, arrived here last night, and left this morning for Vera Cruz, on board the revenue cutter Wilderness, Captain Freeman. They will have slender accommodations, the vessel not being adapted for passengers.

FIFTH EDITION

DESTINATION OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

She has not Been Sent to Vera Cruz—She is to Cruise in the Gulf of Mexico.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The statement that the Susquehanna has been sent to Vera Cruz with sealed orders, and a peremptory demand for the release of Santa Anna, is not true. The Susquehanna has been sent to cruise in the Gulf of Mexico simply.

The October Session.

Mr. Boutwell has introduced, from the Judiciary Committee, the resolution for a meeting of Congress on the 16th of October. It will pass the House, but its passage by the Senate is not certain at present.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Santa Anna to be Taken from the Mexicans.

NEW YORK, July 10—3·15 P. M.—The *Commercial's* special despatch says the Government has ordered the Susquehanna to proceed immediately to a Mexican port, and demand the surrender of Santa Anna, and to take him dead or alive, and also to demand satisfaction for his seizure.

The Trial of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The Brownsville *Ranchero* of the 4th inst. publishes the proceedings of the court-martial that tried Maximilian and his Generals.

The court was composed of a lieutenant-colonel acting as president, six captains, and the judge advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel Manuel Aspieroz.

The prisoners were tried separately. In each case they presented a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court, and protesting against the refusal of the right of appeal.

Maximilian was confined to his bed when his case was called up, his trial being the last. He was ably defended by Senor Eulalco Ortega, who refuted the charges of usurpation and cruelty, and said the law of October 3d was made when Maximilian was cheated into the belief that Juarez had abandoned the territory, and that one of the articles of that law was dictated by the French commander-in-chief. He said, moreover, that the law was only intended as a terror, as there had never been a petition for pardon presented but it was conceded.

He earnestly asked the members of the court, in the name of civilization and of history, which will judge of the terrible deeds done this day, as the defenders of the second Independence of Mexico, to save the good name of the country in the eyes of coming generations. They will forever applaud it as the crowning of the greatest of victories, and the precedent of pardons. Amongst the accusations against Maximilian were the following:—for attempting to prolong the war by the decree of March 7th, creating a regency in case of his death in the coming battles.

Jesus Maria Vasquez, one of Maximilian's counsel, closed his argument as follows:—"If you condemn the Archduke to death, I am not uneasy about a coalition in Europe, or the threatening attitude that the United States may assume towards the republic. I have confidence in the Liberal armies that have rooted out the French from the soil; but I fear the universal reproach that will fall upon our country as an anathema more than even the sentence of death, because of the nullity of the proceedings of this Court."

The Court commenced at 8 A. M. on the 13th, and went into secret session on the evening of the 14th. It dissolved at 10 o'clock the same night.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 10

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.	
$1000 5-20s '64.Jy.cp..c..109¼	$1000 Hun & B T Con 7s 30
$1000 do..'65..cp....108⅜	6 sh Cam & Am....c..140½
$3000 do..'65..cp....108⅞	100 sh Read R......s60.. 52⅞
$1200 U S 7-30s..Je.......107¼	100 do.........s80.. 52·94
$1600 do...Je.........107¼	100 do............52·94
$500 do...Jy..........107¼	30 sh Leh V R...c&p.. 57¾
$1000 Elmira 7s........92½	20 sh Penna R.......52⅞
$1000 Susq Bds.........65	100 sh Cata Pf......b5.. 28¾
$1000 do...............64¾	12 sh N Penna..........36
$500 City 6s, Old.......95¼	100 sh Sch Nv Pf..b30.. 21¼
$200 do...Old.Gas 95¼	100 do..Monday 31
SECOND BOARD.	
$500 U S 10-40s..cp.....102⅞	100 sh Cata Pf.....s60.. 28¾
$1000 Phil & E 6s.....2d.. 92½	100 do........s60.. 28¾
2 sh Kensing'n Bk..110½	100 sh Hestonville..... 12¾
77 sh Penna R.....ls.. 52¾	50 sh Mech Bk........31
100 do.............52¾	300 sh McKean&E.b5.. 4
1 do.............52¾	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 10.—There is very little Flour coming forward and the high grades of spring and winter wheat family are scarce, and command relatively high prices; the demand, however, is limited, and confined entirely to the wants of the home trade; small sales of superfine, at $8@8·50 ⅌ barrel; extras, $9@9·50. Northwestern extra family, $9·75@11·50, the latter an advance; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; and $14@16 50 for fancy lots, according to quality. There is no change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal; small sales of the former at $7.

There is a fair inquiry for good Wheat, but common qualities are dull. Sales of 1000 bushels fair and good red at $2·30@2·77½ ⅌ bushel. Rye commands $1·50@1·52. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1·14@1·16, an advance of 2 cents. Oats are 2 cents ⅌ bushel higher, and 20,000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 88@90 cents.

In Groceries and Provisions no change, and not much doing.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.
To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.
A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.
GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.
A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.
This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1thstu

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
NORTHWEST CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS.
GEORGE W. HILL, PRESIDENT,
E. H. HALL, CASHIER,
OFFERS EVERY ADVANTAGE TO DEPOSITORS
Bankers', Merchants', and Manufacturers' Accounts solicited. 4 19 thstu3m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or current funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

A DAY WITH RICHARD COBDEN.

BY HON. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

Paris may be the city of the senses; but I prefer London, and can readily understand why the philosopher of the *Tribune*, indignant at being shown the inside of *Clichy* because he had once the ill-fortune to be elected a director of the New York Crystal Palace, shook the dust off his feet as he left the "godless, selfish, egotistical city."

London gives one an impression of stability and of power. Paris is France, and in Paris all France seems to look down upon you, not "from the Pyramids," but from the shop windows!

Gallic civilization seems to have left a trace behind, for the "*Mobilitas ac levitas*" of which Cæsar speaks are still characteristic of the French.

An anecdote related by Mr. Cobden will illustrate what I mean. A Frenchman once saw in London, not far from Morley's Hotel, a shoemaker busy at his last. Twenty years later he returned again to London, and at the same corner of the street, in the same establishment, there sat the identical cobbler still at his last. "Mon Dieu," said the French gentleman, "how can we ever think to compete with these English! *They never change.*"

My friend Preston and I spent two weeks at that most delightful of hotels, Morley's, fronting on Trafalgar Square, and enjoyed everything, excepting, perhaps, the English guide, well dressed in swallow-tail coat, white gloves, and irreproachable necktie, spotless as that of James the First, of Presidential memory. Preston insisted that he should be introduced to the "American Consul," as he called the owner of the spotless necktie, and reluctantly yielded only when he heard the ancient guide accost me, before supper, saying, "Please, Sir! and would you like to see the habits of the people at seven shillings a day." We respectfully declined.

At twelve the next day, breakfasted with George Washington Wilkes, the American editor, so called, of the *London Star*, a morning and evening paper, which was then, as now, the organ of the Cobden-Bright-Liberal party. Wilkes, for I must pause to honor, if imperfectly, the memory of one of the brightest minds, and one of the gentlest spirits living, with mind and heart and soul in perfect accord with the unwritten laws of humanity—Wilkes was, perhaps, the most youthful of the brave band of Liberals (among whom to-day we find Mill, and Vincent, and Hughes) who spoke for America in England in the dark days succeeding the Trent affair. He died in the summer succeeding my visit, in the midst of a brilliant speech upon the American question, and his last words were "the American Republic." In answer to Richard Cobden's message, that he ought to seek rest and relaxation, he said to me, "Tell him I had rather wear out than rust out."

Of the many bright mornings that I passed with Wilkes, as he traced for me the history of English liberty, as we sat where Shakespeare read the *Tempest* to Queen Elizabeth, or wandered in front of St. James' down the same path where Charles II trifled with the wealth of an empire—of these days and starry nights nothing is left but their memories; for they were bright and beautiful exceedingly, and I can only sigh as I say:—

"O, the tender grace of a day that is dead,
Can never come back again."

We sat at breakfast, looking through the low window at the surging crowd below, when the servant brought in the morning letters, three in number, and placed them on the table: one from over the water, another from Rochdale, and still another, in a plain commercial hand.

"I know that hand," said Wilkes.

"Richard Cobden's?"

"Yes."

Among my letters of introduction was one from Mr. Lincoln, and one from the philosopher of the *Tribune*. I had sent the latter to Midhurst, and this was the reply:—

> "DUNFORD, NEAR MIDHURST, SUSSEX, Dec. 12, 1863.—Dear Sir:—I have received your letter here. It will give me pleasure to see you, but I am in an inaccessible place, owing to the want of railway communication.
>
> "If you will take the trouble to come and see me, I shall be happy to receive you, and shall have a bed at your service.
>
> "I send, on the other side, particulars of the railway trains. The train which leaves Waterloo Station for Hazelmere, at 5 P. M., is in connection with an omnibus which comes on direct to Midhurst, at which place you will find a fly to bring you to my house, which is a mile and a half from the latter place. You take your ticket for Hazelmere. Yours, very truly,
>
> "RICHARD COBDEN."

The other letter, which I am tempted to quote here, was from the friend and companion of Mr. Cobden, on the hustings, in Parliament, or at the fireside.

Their communication was constant, and I think there was scarcely a day in the week when they had not some tidings of each other. If John Bright had more of the fire and *verve* of the Cromwellian period, Mr. Cobden did not fail to move and mould the world around him by his sincerity, his force of character, as well as by his winning and womanly delicacy of soul. Richard Cobden, too, was remarkable for the keenness of his perceptions and tenacity of purpose. Once grappling fairly with a question, he never let go till he had vanquished his adversary and saved his cause. Richard Cobden was an exemplification of the truthful saying attributed to Coleridge, that he never knew a "truly great man that had not more or less of the feminine element in him."

John Bright's letter, written in a bold, yet delicate business hand, read thus:—

> "December 15, 1863.—Dear Sir:—It will be most convenient to us for you to come here on Thursday of next week, the 31st instant, or on Friday, the first day of the New Year. When you have fixed your plans, I will thank you to let us know when I may expect you.
>
> "If you are intending to sail on Saturday, I hope you will be able to come here on Thursday. The news from the States, this morning, is satisfactory, but I am anxious to see the text of the message.
>
> "The winter will sorely try the Southern armies, and I suspect they will not be stronger in the spring than they are now.
>
> "The proclamation of amnesty and security of property, other than slave property, will, I think, tend to break down the Rebellion during the winter.
>
> "Yours, very truly, JOHN BRIGHT."

At five o'clock, after sunset, of what, for English skies, one might safely call a bright day, the train whistled off and out of Waterloo Station, in the heart of London. We sped to where the fields stood "dressed in living green." It was late when we reached Hazelmere, and all I remember of that station is a pleasant impression of the seashells, artistically arranged along the hillside, so that they spelled the word "Hazelmere."

The regular stage coach took me to Midhurst, an old-fashioned English town, with nothing remarkable except the landlord of "mine inn." Here I found Mr. Cobden's servant awaiting me with the "fly" mentioned in the great Commoner's note.

It was a brief ride and a delightful one, through the valleys and over the hills of Sussex, towards the home of this modest great man, whose whole life, and whose latest, as well as his earliest utterances, had shown him to be the true friend of the human race, "whose sole aim was so to modify existing institutions, by proper and equitable methods, that all who live under the same government may be equal partakers in its benefits, and to bring all the blessings of life within the reach of the largest number." At 9 o'clock the driver reined up in front of a two-story house, not remarkable for splendor, but suggestive of wealth and comfort.

The great Commoner came out to meet the "fly" and welcomed me most cordially to Durford, for though his country home was usually designated Midhurst, Durford was the name of the place since the day of his birth, and it was only after the Anti-Corn Law League grew in power and popularity; after the Corn Laws were repealed; and after national gratitude had assumed the shape of a gift of $350,000, that Mr. Cobden was able to buy the old homestead which had been sold from his father. Here he was born; here he died; and here his widow and daughters yet mourn the loss of the manliest spirit that ever tenanted human form.

After accompanying me in person to the guest-chamber, we came down together to supper, and enjoyed a substantial meal, not forgetting a glass of rare old Madeira. Of the household I saw only Mrs. Cobden, a noble woman, with what Tennyson might designate "quiet eyes still faithful to the truth;" for she had been her husband's companion in the bitterest strife attending the Anti-Corn Law agitation, before Sir Robert Peel became convinced, against the remonstrances of the landed and agricultural interests, of the justice of the people's cause and of the wisdom of the Commoner's course.

Richard Cobden may be said to have begun his public life in 1841, in the first year of Sir Robert Peel's second administration.

In 1837 Mr. Cobden had visited France, Belgium, and Switzerland. In 1838 he went through Germany, and came home a Free Trader.

In 1839 Mr. Cobden first established the powerful Anti-Corn-Law League, after Mr. Villiers' motion to repeal the bread tax was defeated in the House of Commons.

It was evident that the struggles through which he had gone had made Mr. Cobden, in appearance only, an old man before three score and ten. He was born in 1804, in Sussex county, near Midhurst. His hair was silvered with grey, but there was that sympathy in him—the Italians name it *sympatico*—added to the glow of a conscious and cultured intellect, which made him seem much younger than he really was. He was seated by a pleasant wood fire, and began at once to talk of American affairs; for the two subjects which seemed nearest his heart were:—First. The ultimate triumph of the Union against the combined powers of the Rebellion, the Devil, and Jefferson Davis; and the success of the Union arms he never permitted himself to doubt, inside or outside of Parliament. Second. His hope, cherished till he died, that Lord Palmerston could be permanently driven from power, for he confessed to extreme contempt for the jaunty ways and cynical optimism of the Premier.

In our conversation, Mr. Cobden expressed his opinion that Mr. Seward was a "light weight;" thought he had a *fatal* fluency with his pen; wrote too much and thought too little. He was Englishman enough to regret that Mr. Seward had taken ground that England had no right whatever to send arms to the Rebels, Mr. Cobden contending that the contrary of this was the law of nations, and thought the right of individuals to furnish arms to aid rebellion even could be traced to the days of Thomas Jefferson.

He told me an amusing anecdote of Mason, of Virginia, who was a United States Senator when Mr. Cobden first visited America. The English Commoner was the centre of attraction, partly because he was well known to entertain Free-Trade notions, chiefly, perhaps, because he, Mr. Cobden, was then a notable man.

Much to his surprise, Mr. Mason asked Mr. Cobden to take a glass of whisky from some point in the immediate neighborhood of his place in the Senate (N. B. this liquor is now called, by the Hon. Garrett Davis, the *vernacular* drink of Kentucky.)

After extending, as above mentioned, the courtesies of the Senate, Mr. Mason observed Senator Seward walking across the Senate Chamber, when, with true Virginia hauteur, he drew himself up, and said, looking towards Seward, "Mr. Cobden, profligate demagogue, that!!"

Mr. Cobden never told that story without a merry twinkle in his eye.

I had just finished the life of Cavour, who was personally known to Mr. C. He compared him to Stephen A. Douglas; and thought Cavour was his equal in audacity and power, but a statesman not great in moral purpose. He talked much of Mr. Seward, and ranked him with Lord Palmerston, whom he cordially hated; but gave Mr. Seward the credit of being one of the most adroit and successful politicians in the world, but denied him the rank of a first-class statesman.

Mr. Cobden said that he was not sure Wendell Phillips was not the foremost thinker in America, and he was very clear that Phillips was the best man in America to send to England to give the English an idea of the length and breadth of our struggle for self-government. He said, the clear ringing sentences of the Boston orator were pleasing to the English ear; and that his terse, epigrammatic style would make friends for America wherever he went.

On the evening of my arrival he had just written his last letter to Delane, of the London *Times*. The "Thunderer" had always, prior to this time, hid behind its "impersonality argument," that no one man was responsible for anything said in the columns of the London *Times*. Walter, who, Mr. Cobden said, wanted to be a Peer, and hence his toadyism to the aristocracy, and Delane, the chief writer for the *Times*, had made bitter and continued personal attacks on Mr. Cobden, ever since he negotiated, at the request of his own Government, the celebrated French treaty at Paris. But of this newspaper war between the *Times* and Cobden came this good result, which was a substantial victory for the latter, that the editor of the "Thunderer" henceforth avowed his responsibility, and gave his name, no longer hiding behind the shield of "impersonality."

In the *scan. mag.* case, in which Lord Palmerston's name was connected, and about which case London society was then on the *qui vive*, in 1863, he thought the witnesses would mysteriously disappear when most needed, and that the appliances of corruption, so well known to the jaunty Premier, would be successful in whitewashing him for the public eye. I believe the prophecy was not far wrong.

Mr. Cobden spoke feelingly upon the fact that Mackay (the *quasi* poet) was pensioned, at $800 per annum, by Lord Palmerston, from the Literary Fund, for travelling through America, vilifying our Government, and writing secession letters.

He denounced it as an outrage, and wished it named to the New York press. He thought Abraham Lincoln had acted throughout the war with great prudence and dignity, and considered the election of 1864 as deciding the fate of the Republic. He did not know whether any Republic was strong enough, peacefully, to elect a President at the ballot-box during a civil war. He seemed to have a lurking tenderness for McClellan, but said it was on account of his reticence under attacks from the newspaper press generally. He paused a moment at my expression, that the "abuse of greatness is when remorse disjoins from power." He thought the line expressed a great truth, and said "Jeff. Davis will never die of remorse." Osborne, of the Illinois Central Railroad, had written to him, naming a great number of the prominent leaders of the Rebellion who had died so soon after the war commenced.

Alexander H. Stephens, he thought, would outlive most of the others, because his heart was not at first with the Rebellion—if, indeed, he said, it ever was. He gave me to understand that a large investment had been made by him in the State of Illinois, and he once cherished the idea of coming to America to live. He soon abandoned this idea, believing the true work of his life was in England. He seemed more solicitous about the condition of the English peasantry, and more ready to converse on this subject, than upon any other. His fine eyes filled with tears as he explained to me the fearful ignorance and destitution among so many thousands who could never hope to turn a furrow of land which they might call their own. It was here the character of the man shone clear as day. He said there was no class in England like the tenants in America, who, if they did not at first own their land, with thrift and reasonable economy could soon become owners in fee of as many broad acres as they could cultivate. He talked on this subject till long after midnight, deploring the fact that the English peasantry were divorced from the soil on which they lived. He named his neighbor Lord Lincolnfield's park, with twelve miles of stone fence protecting it; its owner too rich to spend the half of his income, and rich enough to buy all the land within a day's ride of him.

The question of elevating this disfranchised class, he said, was the one nearest his heart. And I did not wonder, as he explained to me that the English landlords were assessed now for their landed estate just as they were assessed in the days of William the Conqueror. As he explained the long system of outrages practised by the oppressor at the expense of the oppressed, I did not wonder that he looked with eager gaze and longing eyes for "good news from the States." I no longer felt any wonder that the name of Richard Cobden had become almost a household word beside thousands of American firesides. I knew, too, how he had grown to feel a love for the peasant class, for whom he had labored so long, and who, for sixty years, had not advanced one step towards light or knowledge, or the possession of a just share of political power—a love, in the words of a deep-thinking and much-abused poet, as

"Tender as tears, as fair as faith, as pure
As hearts made sad and sure
At once by many sorrows and one love."

The clock struck one, when I suggested that, however delightful such a conversation was to me, he must be worn and tired with so long a sitting. He, laughingly, said no, and reminded me that when Parliament was in session it was always among the "wee sma' hours" when they were permitted to go to bed. He urged me to spend the remainder of the week at Durford, but I declined, because I had soon to sail westward. As he accompanied me to my room, I recall even the tone of voice in which he said, "I suppose, then, we must 'welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.'"

Speaking of Louis Napoleon, he said, when he was left to himself, he could on occasions write "monumental French." While not impressed with his conversational powers, he thought he knew how to govern. The last and only political prediction I heard him make was, that unless the aristocracy of England consented to some modification of the laws regulating the tenure of lands—and while he might not live to see it, I would—I would see a revolution which would forever settle all disputes between English landlords and tenants in such a way that popular agitation would not again be invoked, for the power of the present governing class in England would be overthrown. Only a few months after this conversation, the conduct of the English Government (for it is charged and believed that the Ministry were responsible for it), towards Garibaldi, gave color to the supposition that the aristocracy feared the people then as they do now.

The Italian patriot was welcomed with spontaneous enthusiasm. All Englank took holiday, when, suddenly, the popular *furore* at its height, Garibaldi was quietly invited to leave England. The published reason given was that his health would not permit further ovations. In the morning, before I left Dunford, we had a conversation which I may yet give the world, but not here.

He was answering his letters as early as seven o'clock in the morning.

As his five daughters, one by one, came to the breakfast room, each one saluted him with a kiss.

An artist should paint that picture of domestic happiness and contentment.

Here was a man rich in the recollections of a well-spent life. A generous nation, chafing under the odious yoke of privilege, could not bind about his neck, as they would gladly have done, the highest crowns of civic honor. Once offered a place in the Cabinet, he peremptorily declined it, because coalition with such a Ministry might have been regarded a defection from the people's cause.

But a confiding and grateful people had heaped wealth upon him, and hoped for him many years of usefulness and honor.

But he is dead. Shrined in the affection of the world, he yet lives in the hearts of that generation chiefly benefited by his great and self-sacrificing public service; and posterity will lovingly take up the name of Richard Coben, and build to his memory a monument more imperishable than marble, for his simplicity, his integrity, his nobility of soul, have made him immortal.

Some future historian writing for a world walking, at last, the triumphant road of justice, will write above his grave—

"He consecrated his best energies to a people for whom he lived and whom he loved. He died, as he had lived, an honest soldier and a great commander in that grand army ever fighting under freedom's flag for the liberation of humanity."—*From the New Jersey Magazine.*

—Woman is a delusion; but men will hug delusions.

—The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife.

—The pleasure of doing good is the only one that never wears out.

—How do we know that Pharaoh was a carpenter? Because he made Joseph a ruler.

—"I'll be round this way in a minute," as the second hand said to the pendulum.

—Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp] No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
ways on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12§

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

J. C. PERKINS.
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at§
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

GAS STOVES FOR
COOKING AND HEATING,
BY GAS AND AIR COMBINED.
THE JAR
The Best, the Cheapest, the Surest, the most Reliable, the most easily cleaned, the self-sealing, self-testing, Flexible Cap CARLISLE JAR.
THE REPEATING LIGHT,
PRICE, 75 CENTS.
PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZERS
CHARLES BURNHAM & CO.,
NO. 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
6 14 1m Corner of Sansom.

GOVERNMENT
PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
G. PITKIN & CO.
AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 8 3m Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ET
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ET
Manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—
The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
10§ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 1§4p

JOHN BOWMAN,
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city
FOR TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26§

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16§

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1§ SOLID SILVER-WARE.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 26§

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WATCHES.
Office—No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 3 PHILADELPHIA.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, 628
HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE."
PRICES REDUCED!!!
It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material, together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.
Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2 PHILADELPHIA

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to. 1 1§

SLATE MANTELS.
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
3 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CAL
ling at Queenstown.—The Inman Li
sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Ma
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIR
CLASS, $200 GOLD.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, July
ETNA..........Wednesday, July
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July
EDINBURGH..........Wednesday, July
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, July
And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday,
noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Curren
First Cabin	$110	Steerage..........
To London..........	115	To London..........
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Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cab
$110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, B
men, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown,
currency. Tickets can be bought here by perso
sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company
office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia

PASSAGE TO AND FRO
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAN
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAN
IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
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PHILADELPHIA RICHMON
AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE
THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUT
AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, v
Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchbur
Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Peter
burg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Da
ville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this rou
commend it to the public as the most desirable m
dium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expen
of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave reg
larly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and Ci
Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 61

THE PHILADELPHIA AN
SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO
PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooks
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternatel
touching at Havana returning, for freight and pa
sengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on ——
at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wh
below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New O
leans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobil
Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashvill
Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AN
SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM
PANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings,
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal,
The steamship WYOMING will leave for th
above port on Saturday, July 13, at 8 o'clock A. M
from Arch street wharf.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken fo
all points in connection with the Georgia Central Rail
road. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND
SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COM-
PANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Wednesday, July 10, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rate
to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON..........CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES..........CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, July 16, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO
Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.
—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, HARBOR DEFENSES,
No. 55 SECOND STREET, Third Story,
BALTIMORE, Md.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until Noon of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for excavating a channel way through a shoal near lower end of upper part of old dredged channel in the Susquehanna, below Havre de Grace.
The amount of matter to be removed is estimated not to exceed 10,000 cubic yards.
Proposals will be for actual amount of matter removed and deposited, in accordance with directions of Superintending Engineer.
The average haul will not exceed 1½ miles.
No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office either by letter or personal application.
Bids will be opened at 12½ P. M. on the 11th day of July, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.
The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
7 3 6t Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers.

CUTTING.

The world is not a perfect one,
All women are not wise or pretty,
All that are willing are not won—
More's the pity—more's the pity!
"Playing wall-flower's rather flat;"
L'Allegro or Penseroso—
Not that women care for that—
But, oh! they hate the slighting beau so!

Delia says my dancing's bad—
She's found it out since I have cut her;
She says wit I never had—
I said she "smelt of bread and butter."
Mrs. Million coldly bows—
I did not think her baby "cunning;"
Gertrude says I've little "*nous*"—
I tired of her atrocious punning.

Tom's wife says my taste is vile—
I condemned her maccaroni;
Miss McLush, my flirt awhile,
Hates me—I preferred her crony;
Isabella, Sarah Anne,
Fat Estelle, and one other,
Call me an immoral man—
I have cut their drinking brother.

Thus it is—be only civil—
Dance with stupid, short and tall—
Know no line 'twixt saint and devil—
Spend your wit on fools and all—
Simper with the milk-and-waters—
Suffer bores and talk of caps—
Trot out people's awkward daughters—
You may scandal 'scape—perhaps!

But prefer the wise and pretty—
Pass Reserve to dance with Wit—
Let the slight be e'er so petty,
Pride will never pardon it.
Woman never yet refused
Virtues to a seeming wooer—
Woman ne'er yet abused
Him who had been civil to her.

ANTIQUITY OF KISSING.

That kissing is a custom of remote antiquity appears from the book of Genesis (xxvii, 26), when Isaac kissed his son Jacob. This kiss is remarkable as the first recorded in history. Indeed, the Bible abounds with all sorts of kisses. We have the kiss of homage in Esther v, 2; of subjection in 1st Samuel x, 1; of reconciliation in 2d Samuel xiv, 33; of valediction in Ruth i, 4; of approbation in Psalms ii, 12; of humble ratitude in Luke vii, 38; of welcome in Exodus, xviii, 7; of love and joy in Genesis xxix, 11; of sorrow in Acts xx, 37; of peace in Romans xvi, 16; and of idolatrous reverence in Hosea xii, 2. There are also spiritual kisses, as in Canticles i, 2; sensual kisses, as in Proverbs vii, 17; and hypocritical kisses, as in 2d Samuel xv, 5. Kisses are also traitorous, such as Joab to Amasa, when he kissed and then slew (2d Samuel xx, 9); and that of Judas to Christ, when he kissed and then betrayed. It was customary to kiss the mouth and also the beard, which latter is still practised by the Arabs. Kissing the hand is not Biblical. Kissing the feet was an expression of lowly and tender regard, in Luke vii, 38. We are told that the members of the Church at Ephesus wept sore at Paul's departure, "fell on his neck, and kissed him." The kiss of peace was an apostolic custom, and continues to be one of the rites in the eucharistic services of the Roman Catholics, which, for obvious reasons, is omitted on Good Friday.

Among heathen nations it was usual to throw kisses to the sun and to the moon, and also to the images of the gods, fearful of touching them with profane lips. Kissing hands is first heard of among the Persians. Xenophon relates that it was customary for them to kiss whomsoever they honored. Kissing the feet of a prince was a token of subjection, and was at times carried so far that the print of the feet received the kiss, conveying the impression that the very dust became sacred by the royal tread. When Demosthenes was carried into a temple, he kissed his own hand by way of adoration; and when supplicating the Romans for peace, the Carthagenian ambassadors kissed the feet of the Council. The kiss of homage, the character of which is not indicated in the Bible, was probably upon the forehead, expressive of high respect, which was formerly, if not now, in use among the Bedouins.

The Rabbins, in the falsely delicate spirit which animated much of what they wrote, did not permit more than three kinds of kisses—those of reverence, of reception, and of departure. Kissing the foot has been exacted by the sovereign pontiffs as a mark of respect since the eighth century. It was first paid to the Pope Constantine by the Emperor Justinian, on his entry into Constantinople. When the ceremony takes place the Pope wears a slipper, embroidered with a cross, which is kissed (and not the toe, as is generally believed). Recently Protestants have not been required to do so—a slight inclination of the knee being merely expected.

As an act of ordinary salutation the kiss is still common on the continent of Europe and in the East. It was interchanged by the early Christians, in their assemblies, as a token of their love to one another, and took place just prior to the communion, when (according to the Hebrew practice, and the still existing custom of oriental churches) the men and women sat apart, the kiss of peace was given by the men to the men, and by the women to the women. However, the peculiar circumstances have vanished which gave propriety and emphasis to such an expression of brotherly love and Christian friendship. It was also for a mark of respect among our forefathers, that for one person to write or say that he "kissed the hand" of another, was a formulary of equivalent import with the expression of obedience and servitude with which our communications and intercourse with the world are now usually attended. To this frequent allusion is made by Shakespeare and the dramatic poets.

A Puzzling Foot-Note.

An English magazine says:—"Some time back a proof was sent to the writer, with a query directing his attention to a note at the foot of a page, to which note there was no reference in the text. The proof was a sheet of a scientific work of a deceased author, with annotations and additions by a gentleman who, since completing them for the publisher, had sailed for the East. The words of the suspected note were—'Ferguson ends here.' Now Ferguson, the astronomer, had been spoken of in the preceding pages; but what was meant by this odd allusion to him our friend had not the remotest idea. To us the case was plain enough. We saw at once that one of the compositors employed on the work was also named Ferguson; that he had finished his 'taking,' or portion of copy that fell to his share at the foot of that page, and had made a brief memorandum to that effect in order to show how much of the work was his. The compositor who had set up the notes and 'made up' the matter into pages had mistaken this entry for an editor's note, and had treated it accordingly; and hence the publisher's perplexity."

—The entire number of persons who, according to the census, have attained the great age of one hundred years and upwards is just 200. Of these, there are white, 440; black, 88; mulatto, 46; Indians, 26. Women attain high longevity in greater numbers than men, and black people more than white. There are white males, 184; females, 256; black males, 35; females, 393.

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

The Injury by an Iceberg—Measures to Protect the Cables in Future.

The following letter was addressed to the editor of the London *Times*:—

SIR:—Interested as all the world now is in the question of submarine telegraphy, it will hardly need any apology on my part for forwarding you the inclosed copies of telegrams received by me as managing director during the recent repair of the cable of 1866 in Trinity Bay.

The cables of 1865 and 1866, as they are called, once laid successfully, the next question to their proprietors was, whether they would pay, and whether they could be subject to much injury from the drift of the Polar ice, and consequently entail costly and constant repair. The revenue, which this year promises to touch £450,000, or within £150,000 of the original cost of the last laid cable, answers the first query in a very satisfactory manner; the second doubt is equally well disposed of. Throughout the spring the Atlantic Ocean on the American shore was beset with an unusual amount of ice disengaged from the Arctic regions by a singularly stormy winter; yet so well had the cable been carried along the deep trough of Trinity Bay that both remained intact, except in one case.

In a heavy storm an iceberg drifted into the bay, and grounded about two miles and a half from the station at Heart's Content, resting, doubtless, on the 1866 cable, and eventually crushing it.

We were requested by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company to test the point at which the injury had occurred, and to undertake the repair as quickly as possible. Mr. Latimer Clarke and Mr. Willoughby Smith, the electrical engineers of the two companies, decided that the injury had occurred only at the point above indicated. The steamer Chiltern was prepared by us, and despatched on the 5th instant, under the command of Captain Edington, who, you will remember, assisted in the Atlantic cable-laying expedition of last year, with a proper staff of competent persons, under the superintendence of Mr. Clifford, one of the company's engineers, and, as the following telegrams show, went to the spot indicated, and within a few hours effected the necessary repairs, at a very trivial charge to the revenue of the cables:—

No. 1.

From Heart's Content Office to Managing Director.

JUNE 17.—*Chiltern* arrived at 11 last night; all well, good voyage. Clifford says to you that Kerr (the Naval Surveyor) is not here, but he has left the chart and necessary instructions.

No. 2.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.

JUNE 17, 1867.—May makes fault two miles from Heart's Content, and Clifford commences at once to repair.

No. 3.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.

JUNE 18, 1867.—Insulation of '66 cable perfect from where they buoyed it last night; distance about two miles from land (Heart's Content). They commenced again at 5 this morning, and are working with two boats just off the harbor.

No. 4.

JUNE 19, 1867.—*From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.*—Weather fine in Trinity Bay yesterday and last night. Spoke with May on board (Chiltern) through the 1866 cable about 12 last night; said they had just made splice to deep-sea end and were paying out towards shore end, and they hoped to complete it early this morning. They are not at the office yet. Mr. Clarke is perfectly satisfied with the present arrangement of the shore end of the 1866 cable, therefore I shall not alter it.

No. 5.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.

JUNE 19, 1867.—Cable perfect to shore (in Newfoundland). They are making a splice on beach. Mr. Clarke will then make an official test and will write you the result.

No. 6.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.

JUNE 19, 1867.—The '66 cable is all right: Mr. Clarke has given me certificate. Shall I send it by post, or keep it until I return? They are now working through '66 cable.

No. 7.

From Willoughby Smith, Esq., Valentia, to Captain Osborn, London.

JUNE 19, 1867.—The insulation of both cables has improved immensely; they both give fully double the gutta-percha resistance they did when tested last year, and both give the same results.

Mem.—No. 7 telegram refers to the improvement of the cables during the past twelve months.

The ice is now gone for this season. The only cable touched will have been laid in deeper water at that point, and the chances are that we may not have another injury for years; at any rate, of only a similarly trivial character. That, however, I trust will be still further guarded against by having in Trinity Bay a steam vessel properly fitted to maintain the only portion of the Atlantic Cable likely to be injured in any way, a necessary insurance on the magnificent revenue those cables are yielding.

I may mention, in conclusion, as an interesting fact, that during the repairs I received a telegram in Broad street, which left Heart's Content Bay only thirty-five minutes previously, the major portion of the time having been occupied in forwarding and delivery between Valentia, in Ireland, and London.

Yours, obediently,
SHERARD OSBORN, Captain.

London, June 21.

Reporters' Blunders.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—

"Mr. Bright yesterday afternoon, in his speech on Lord Amberley's Sunday Lectures Bill, quoted a couplet from Herbert's poem on 'Sunday,' and out of seven independent reports in this morning's paper there are four different versions, and not one of them correct. The one nearest to the original is:—

> "The week were dark without thy light,
> Thy torch doth point the way."

Then we have variation number one:—

> "The week were dark without thy light,
> Thy torch to point the way."

The third version is:—

> "The weeks were dark without thy light,
> Thy torch to point the way."

Variation number four:—

> The week were dark but for thy light,
> Thy light doth point the way;"

What George Herbert really wrote was:—

> "The week were dark but for thy light;
> Thy torch doth show the way."

Two of the reports attribute the lines to Heber, and one makes Mr. Bright talk of their author as a poet who wrote very beautifully, *particularly* on religious subjects."

—From inventors deliver me. When a seedy looking man, with a napless coat, soiled shirt, and uncertain eye seizes you by the button-hole and tells you he has a plan to revolutionize the naval architecture of the world, or a projectile which will penetrate anything but the complicated thickness of an ordnance officer's head, or a scheme to tunnel the North river, avoid that man. He is a foe to human happiness. He don't care whether you can aid him or not. He never expects to succeed. Repeated disappointments have driven him mad. He is only boring you to get even. He knows you hate him and his d—d patent; that your dinner may be growing cold; that your Anna Eliza may be on the verge of going to Grace Church with another fellow. But the vampire revels in your misery. He holds you by his skinny hand and glittering eye until you beat your breast in dire dismay, whether you are a wedding guest or not. [I am indebted to one Coleridge for the most of the last sentence.] His confidential manner, combined with a bad breath, finally drives you into a sigh for the smallpox or other infectious disease, that you may be quarantined from patents and patentees. Talk about what the inventors have suffered from the world! Look at what the world is and has been suffering from the inventors! There should be a special edict that any man inventing anything which a competent board should pronounce useless and frivolous, should be instantly and ignominiously put to death.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

—Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren are to be married. The bridal outfit is preparing,

FINANCIAL

THE UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY.

THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AS AN INVESTMENT.

The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, now building west from Omaha, Nebraska, and forming, with its western connections, an unbroken line across the continent, attracts attention to the value of the First Mortgage Bonds which the Company now offer the public. The first question asked by prudent investors is, "Are these bonds secure?" Next, "Are they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief:—

First. The early completion of the whole great line to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty million acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it. One-fourth of the work is already done, and the track continues to be laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates.

Third. 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under contract to be done in September.

Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sections, and if not another mile of the road were built, the part already completed would not only pay interest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company.

Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be issued only as the road progresses, and therefore can never be in the market unless they represent a *bona fide* property.

Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles west from Omaha is only $16,000 per mile.

Seventh. The fact that the United States Government considers a second lien upon the road a good investment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States stocks.

Tenth. At the current rate of premiums on gold they pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.
J. E. LEWARS & CO. 7 1 mw s6t

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm34t STATE TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation.

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 6 1mrp] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

NOS. 112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN - THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1

GOLD COUPONS

DUE JULY 1

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

6 21 20t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1132 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value.	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26 Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
John R. Penrose,
James Traquair,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
Jacob Riegel,

Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
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James B. McFarland,
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Spencer McIlvaine,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, "
D. T. Morgan, "
George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREE

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146·13,

Capital $400,000·00
Accrued Surplus 946,713·96
Premiums 1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·15 INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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Peter McCall,
Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,

2 28 GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser. 7 27

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33,

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
Richard D. Wood,
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S. Morris Wain,
John Mason,

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Francis R. Cope,
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Edward S. Clarke,
William Cummings,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,
Furman Sheppard,
Thomas MacKellar,
John Supplee,
John W. Claghorn,

Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Alfred S. Gillett,
N. S. Lawrence,
Charles I. Dupont,
Henry F. Kenney,

Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

GOLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability and neatness of construction.
Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

Also, Agents for the sale of

SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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BOILER EXPLOSIONS

GUARDED AGAINST BY USING

SHAW & JUSTICE'S

MERCURY COLUMN GUAGES AND LOW WATER SIGNALS,

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

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Shops—SEVENTEENTH and COATES Streets.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS

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PRICE $50, APPLIED.

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PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
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J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
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MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 8 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cord Twines, Etc.

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

THE EXECUTION OF THE ARCH DUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Letter from Professor Mahan.

To the Editors of the *Evening Post*:—The latest telegrams from Europe tell us that a feeling of intense excitement and indignation was aroused among all classes upon the announcement of the execution in Mexico of the late Archduke Maximilian, the so-entitled Emperor of Mexico. This was but natural, and to be looked for there. A prince of the oldest sovereign house in Europe, connected by blood or marriage with almost every crowned head there, was alone sufficient to have called forth this wail. Another rent had been made in that "divinity" which, we are told, "doth hedge a king," and at each one made, well may kings and nobles shudder.

But how is it with ourselves, a branch of the American people? Even here a like cry has gone up from many. Upon what grounds, when we look at the essence of the matter, it is hard to say, except that of an uncontrollable sympathy which causes one human being to laugh or cry when he sees several others doing so, although he may not know the exact cause of their mirth or grief.

This case, undivested of the gloss that in some quarters it has been sought to put upon it, has always seemed to me a very simple one. A legitimate, *de facto* government, regarded as such by all the powers of the world, is attempted to be subverted by a traitorous faction at home, whose leaders, to strengthen themselves, call from abroad a head, whom they invest with a *soi disant* imperial power, and thus endeavor to secure themselves under the unreal shadow of an imperial name. This personage accepts all the responsibilities of his position. He makes himself part and parcel of those who have invited him to participate in their traitorous plots. He claims to be a Mexican, and bequeaths, it appears, in his will, this claim to posterity. In this capacity, and this alone, does he attempt to overthrow the existing Government. What, let us ask, is his *status* with regard to that Government? As I have said, let us divest the matter of its mere trappings and surroundings, the royal lineage of the actor, the imperial paraphernalia, the fleets and armies of the all-powerful coadjutor, and what does it amount to? The crime of *lese majeste* against Mexico. If we doubt it, let us suppose ourselves but a short time back to have been placed in a like condition with Mexico. Would we have looked upon our sovereign powers to have been estopped by such adventitious circumstances?

A M. Dupin, it is true, has pleaded the case in the French Senate chamber, and has called for judgment both against Mexico and the United States for this exercise of sovereign power by the former. He bears an illustrious name; that of one of the greatest lawyers and jurists of France. The mantle of this last's declamation may have fallen upon his shoulders, but little else that pertains to legal force.

It is at best but a sad business to write or speak about. But as men's pens and mouths are busy with it, it is well to look at it on all sides; for the like has occurred before, and may again in the course of nations. It is in every aspect a most sad event. What a woe has fallen upon two princely houses! What a Nemesis seems to follow close upon them, with stroke upon stroke, reminding us of those fated families of Greece, that her poets have made immortal. This, indeed, is sad, too sad to dwell upon.

Our Government at least, whatever M. Dupin may say or think, has done all it could to avert this catastrophe. It could not have done less than it did in interposing its good offices with Mexico in behalf of Maximilian, at the urgent request of a friendly power; the more so, as what was asked for in his case was only in accordance with our own acts at home. We might have hoped that this intercession would have availed in procuring clemency; as to us, more than to any other external aid, was the present Government of Mexico indebted for relief from its greatest peril. But having done this, here our functions ceased. To protest against contemplated action of Mexico in the case, still more to have threatened her in any way for declining to accede to our request, would have been the height of diplomatic maladroitness. It would have amounted to putting in a bar to the exercise of our sovereign will in a like case.

Mexico has in this exercised but an undoubted right of sovereignty. Whether in doing so she has acted wisely or politically, is another question. But it is one of which she must be left to judge. It is all very well to shift the question from its true merits, and call this execution of Maximilian a murder. Do we know that any local form of Mexican or martial law was not complied with in the sentence and execution? It is all very well to call her a semi-barbarian aggregation of half-breeds, and therefore to be taught better manners towards princes who would usurp her powers, and in conspiring with home traitors would try to destroy her national existence. Unhappily, for the most part, she is what all other people have been made who have been trodden down by despotism, whether monarchical, oligarchical, or pseudo republican; whether by Roman, Puritan, Mormon, or Brahminical Church, when claiming infallibility, with power to enforce its dogmas. She is what we see in modern Greece, in Poland, in Ireland, and wherever the degradation of slavery has once been stamped on humanity. But in this act she has done nothing more than other governments have done in like condition. Before we ostracize her for this act, let us call up history and interrogate her. What an array of facts! Not of the far past, but of to-day. Napoleon I, the grandest name of modern times, seized the Duke d'Enghein on foreign territory, and had him tried and shot at Paris for conspiring against France. He had Mallet and others executed for similar attempts. What was done under his sanction in Spain? Russia subjected nobles and noble ladies to the knout, and worse, if possible, to Siberian chains and darkness. Austria! But in her present woe let the unsparing voice of history keep silence!

Before we call Mexico names and give vent to a clamor of indignation against her, let us define who are semi-barbarians and who are not, and what constitutes the one or the other. England hung her Irish rebels, and among them young Emmet—a man claiming our sympathies for every manly quality as much as Maximilian does. France has had her days of the guillotines, the mitraillades, the Nozades, all within the memory of men now living. Are they semi-barbarians? Does the living another life from our own constitute a people semi-barbarians?

I am no advocate for the shedding of human blood, and I thank God that He has not put it into the hearts of our people to demand it of their Government. But rulers have nothing to do with magnanimity. They are but the executors of the law, except so far as clothed with clemency for the public good, and not to give way to private feelings. I could have wished that no tone of rejoicing over the late fearful event should have been uttered by the people of Mexico. It was enough for the outraged nation to have demanded the life of the chief conspirator, in expiation of the offense. The execution of a human being, whatever the crime, is the most solemn of all the acts of human sovereignty. An error committed here is beyond recall; no after act can repair it. Mexico should have looked upon this act with the dignified attitude of sternness that befitted the occasion. If in her right, it was a great act, which the world was invited to challenge, and it should so have been felt by her. Upon this pedestal of right, and upon this alone, can she stand, proudly defiant of the taunts and sneers of individuals or the threats of foreign States.

Very respectfully, yours, D. H. MAHAN.
West Point, July 5, 1867.

The Assassin of the Czar.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:—

"The assassin Berezowski—this is the only correct orthography of a name that has been subjected to more than one transmogrification—is, as manifest from his patronymic, of Russian descent. The Polish form of the name is Brzozowski, *Anglice*, Beecher—*i. e.*, he of the beechwood. His great grandfather, according to Polish papers, was a Cossack from the Ukraine, who emigrated to Volhynia, where the son became successively postmaster and a civil administrative officer under the Polish Government. The postmaster's son, Berezowski's father, in his turn inherited a fine estate, served in the Russian army, and was pensioned off when he had attained the rank of major. Though not flagrantly implicated in the rebellion, he, in 1863, shared the fate of many of his suspected countrymen, being banished to some distant, inhospitable region, where he earned a scanty livelihood as a teacher of music. His estate was of course seized. The family, originally belonging to the Greek orthodox denomination when in Poland, turned United Greeks, or what is the same, Roman Catholics, until, after the extension of the Russian sway to Volhynia, they were forced back to the bosom of the Orthodox Church. A member of the latter Berezowski calls himself."

—Edwin Booth has closed his engagement of thirty nights in Chicago, and clears $17,000 for his trouble.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

Letter from Dr. Macgowan.

The following letter from Dr. Macgowan gives an interesting account of the progress of the India Telegraph project:—

SHANGHAI, China, May 17.—N. Mickles, Esq., Vice-President of the East India Telegraph Company—Dear Sir:—Since sending a report of my proceedings in the service of the East India Telegraph Company, in the south of China and Japan, I have visited all the consular ports on the river. * * * At Nanking, I hoped to have an interview with Tsan-Kwofan, the newly appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, but he was absent from the city, in anticipation of which I had provided myself with a communication addressed to him by United States Consul-General Mangurn, conveying the substance of what I desired to communicate, which was to notify his excellency that "The East India Telegraph Company" was about to connect Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and intermediate ports by a submarine cable, the Woosung end of which would be extended to our office at Shanghai, by a land line (of about eight miles) over a road constructed and owned by foreigners.

I am under great obligations to Captain Shufeldt, commanding United States steamer Wachusetts, who, on account of the great interest he feels in the undertaking of the company, gave me passage from Kingking to Nanking, and accompanied me to the Yamun of the Mandarin of the next in rank to the Commissioner, thereby, in the estimation of the Chinese, giving importance of a semi-official character to my mission. The treasurer perused the letter, and promised to deliver it to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, on the arrival of that functionary.

Since the announcement was made that you had decided to connect the principal ports of China by a submarine telegraphic cable, an increased interest in the company has been manifested by the foreign communities, but an unprecedented depression of trade, and the losses that have been sustained by all the English firms, will not admit of an exhibition of that interest to an extent (at present) as to cause an immediate and extensive demand for stock. The enterprise is described by the public press as one that must prove highly remunerative, in which opinion all the merchants of the highest intelligence concur.

You may be assured that there are no political or physical obstructions to the success of your enterprise. Submarine telegraphy has failed only in tropical seas where exposed to abrasion from corals. A soft ocean bed is the only condition that is indispensable to success, and this obtains in the China Sea from Hong-Kong northward. It has been sounded in every part, and it so shallow that the expense of submerging a cable will be inconsiderable, and the cable being in short sections, extending from port to port, a steamer of ordinary dimensions can lay it without risk.

According to the customs returns the coastwise trade is constantly increasing. The mercantile depression to which I have referred is in the foreign trade. Coastal intercommunication is now maintained almost wholly by foreign vessels, which are largely owned by native Chinese merchants, who having eagerly embraced that means of facilitating trade, and having also readily availed themselves of the advantages of insurance, will be no less prompt to include telegraphy among the appliances of domestic commerce.

The obstacles to telegraphy in China, from popular superstition, have been really overrated. It is true that their notions of Fungshuey (good luck), or Geomancy, will be disturbed by your poles and wires, but the rudest of the people are amenable to reason: time and patience will reconcile them to such innovations much sooner than is generally supposed. Messrs. Russell & Co. lately constructed a line in this settlement, extending from their offices to the steamboat landing, a considerable distance, without exciting more than passing remarks from the natives.

A recent communication from her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary at Pekin, Sir Rutherford Alcock, assures me that if the East India Telegraph Company proves to be cosmopolitan in character, the company shall have his hearty co-operation. Similar professions of interest in your work have been made to me by the representatives of all the treaty powers; and as the treaties are to undergo revision during the ensuing year, you may confidently rely on procuring then those additional privileges that may perchance be withheld in the interim. With these prospects before the company, I cannot refrain from urging the prosecution of its work with every energy. I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

D. J. MACGOWAN,
Commissioner of East India Telegraph Co.

One Hundred Ships Lost in the White Sea

The London papers publish despatches from St. Petersburg, dated on the 27th of June, giving accounts from Archangel of the destruction of shipping in the White Sea by the breaking up of the ice, from which it has been inferred that the loss has been much greater than was previously reported. More than one hundred ships were lost, and the crews were in a desperate position on the coast of Lapland, while some were on the drifting floes of ice. Lord Stanley, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received a despatch from Sir A. Buchanan, Minister at St. Petersburg, confirming the sad news, and stating that he has requested the Russian Government to render assistance to the crews drifting on the ice, but it appears there is only one small steamer available at Archangel. Orders have been despatched from the Foreign Office to the British Consuls at Copenhagen and Stockholm, and to St. Petersburg, with instructions to put themselves in communication with the Government authorities of Sweden and other places northward, in order that all immediate assistance should be sent to the shipwrecked crews.

—At Newmarket, England, after a race, a Marchioness, who is as devoted to betting as her husband, danced in the evening with the jockey who rode the winning horse, allowing him to clasp her waist, and waltz at the top of his speed!

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY—ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9 A. M., and returning, leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Friday, at 8 A. M.
Fare, $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, including carriage hire.
Children, $1·25, including carriage hire.
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, etc., and will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also, sell tickets at their office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street. 7 10 12t

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 6 6t

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 11, 1867.
Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received by the undersigned at No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Third Floor, or directed in Post Office Box 1858, in this city, until 10 A. M., July 18, 1867, for furnishing the United States troops, employes, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., with
FRESH BEEF
of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow. Also,
CORNED BEEF
of the best quality and the usual corning pieces. The said Beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, etc., at Fort Delaware, Del., in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the commanding officer at Fort Delaware, and to continue in force four (4) months, commencing on the 1st day of August, 1867, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval.
Bidders will make separate proposals for each article, and in separate letters, and, upon acceptance of their bids, will give such security as may be required for the faithful performance of their agreement.
Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef etc."
C. L. KILBURN,
7 10 6t Brevet Brig.-General, A. C. G. S.

DR. WISHART.
WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?
DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C WISHART, M. D.
Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street,
Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S
PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.
A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second street, west side,
Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. [3 wsim4

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229
NORTH NINTH STREET,
ABOVE RACE,
Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction, bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·25.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 56, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels Doylies, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 31¼, 40, 45, and 50 cents
DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!
Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.
FARIES & WARNER,
NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,
229†] ABOVE RACE.

NOTICE!
ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.
OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
3 2 wsm3mrp] PIQUES, ETC.,
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
TO THE LADIES.
LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.
These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN
FANCY DRY GOODS
GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Informs his customers that he is selling his entire Stock of [4 18 3m
SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS
Regardless of cost, to close them out by July 1.

608. REMOVAL. 608.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.
Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·90; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 16 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 198m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET, ARCHERY, ETC.,
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MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS.
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

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NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE
"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,
SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
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SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,
Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.
None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."
The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmw5m

WM. MOLAND & SON'S
PURE LARD,
IN TIERCES, BARRELS, AND TUBS.
FINE HAMS,
AND PROVISIONS GENERALLY.
CHESNUT STREET WHARF,
6 17 mwslm SOUTH SIDE.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIVERSAL satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAGRANT.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12 ws2it

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON.
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,
THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.
Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at
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SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
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SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL........................$500,000
DIRECTORS.
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JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL,
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Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds	$1 per $1000
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Gold Coin or Bullion	$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion	$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate	$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
12 28mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
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THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 1 28 rp]

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The undersigned beg leave to inform the public that they are furnishing, in large quantities, Show Cards and Signs of any design, suitable for outdoor and indoor display. Gold-leaf Letters on Japanned Tin. They are superior to work done by hand, as regards finish and durability, and can be furnished for less than one-half the price. Also, Paper Cutters as business cards.
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(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.
AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 7 5

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.
SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.
CARD.—We have now on hand and offer at private sale during this week a general assortment of first class Sheffield plated ware and superior ivory handle table cutlery. [7 9 4t

Sale No. 726 N. Fourth street.
STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CIGAR AND FURNISHING STORE.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 726 N. Fourth street, will be sold a stock, consisting of cigars, tobacco, cigar and show cases, hats, collars, shirts, perfumery, etc. [1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BILLIARD TABLE, PLATED WARE, RUSTIC FURNITURE, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the Auction Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, piano-fortes, carpets, mirrors, etc.
MARBLE GARDEN FOUNTAIN.
Also, one marble garden fountain.
BILLIARD TABLE—One billiard table.

FINE ITALIAN WINES.
By order of Executors,
On Friday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold—
35 cases fine Italian wines, of the following brands:—Barbora, Nebiolo, Grignolino, Moscato, Bianco, and Charlotto.
Also, Topaz Sherry, Crown Port, Hennessey Brandy, old Whisky, etc., in demijohns.
50 cases fine imported claret.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
On Friday Morning,
At 1 o'clock, at the Auction Store, will be sold—
One Jamin view and portrait lens and box, with dry and wet holders; one stock view box; one stereoscopic box; one six-inch globe lens; pair of three-inch globe lens; dark tent, and other apparatus. [7 10 2t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Sale Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, MANTEL PIER AND OVAL MIRRORS, PIANO FORTES, WALNUT BOOKCASES, WRITING DESKS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. [7 9 2t
On Thursday morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, over 700 lots superior Furniture, including walnut library furniture.

Sale at S. W. corner Sixteenth and Brown streets.
VERY SUPERIOR FURNITURE, BEDS AND BEDDING, FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
July 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 728 North Sixteenth street, corner of Brown street, by catalogue, the entire superior parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture. [7 9 2t

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Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.
REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
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Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS offers for sale the valuable property, consisting of Mansion House, Stable, and Lot of Ground situate at the Northwest corner of SPRUCE and ELEVENTH Streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on Spruce street 144 feet and on Eleventh street 100 feet. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER,
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GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 170 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON's Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

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GERMANTOWN—FOR RENT, FURNISHED, a Neat Cottage, with every convenience, and very desirably located.
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TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH Street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

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The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
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For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
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JAMES LEWIS,
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LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 2227, dated September 17, 1862, in name of Margaret Pattison, for six hundred dollars. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will receive $5 reward by leaving the same at
WILLIAM HOGG, JR.'s,
7 6 12* No. 801 N. EIGHTH Street.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

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THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4§

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Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
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